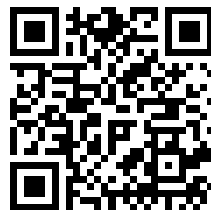


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Michigan 1927





NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM  
GREENWICH

THE  
NAVAL OFFICER'S  
SWORD

*By*

CAPTAIN HENRY T. A. BOSANQUET  
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# CONTENTS

Abbreviations used and authorities . . . . .	<i>page</i> v
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## PART ONE

An Introduction to the Sword . . . . .	3
Explanation of Terms . . . . .	16

## PART TWO

Naval Swords and Dirks in the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich .	26
Index to the Above . . . . .	122
Presentation Swords of the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's . . . . .	132

## PART THREE

The Sword-Cutler and his Trade, by J. D. Aylward . . . . .	137
Prefatory Note to the List of Sword-Cutlers . . . . .	141
Selected List of Sword-Smiths, Sword-Cutlers, Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Gold and Silver Lacemen, Naval and Military Tailors, Outfitters and Accountment Makers. 1670-1850. London . . . . .	144
Provincial Sword-Smiths and Sword-Cutlers:	
Birmingham . . . . .	215
Chatham . . . . .	222
Edinburgh . . . . .	222
Plymouth and Devonport . . . . .	223
Portsmouth, Portsea, Landport, Southsea and Gosport . . . . .	223
Bill Heads and Trade Cards . . . . .	229





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# Part One

## INTRODUCTION



## An Introduction to the Sword

THE collection of naval swords and dirks at the National Maritime Museum covers only the period from the closing years of the eighteenth century up to the present day, a matter of about 170 years. Earlier examples are to be found in the Tower of London Armoury, at Windsor Castle, the Wallace Collection in Hertford House, the Victoria and Albert Museum and in a number of provincial museums. They can only be studied here in pictures of naval engagements and portraits of Naval Officers, in which, happily, the Museum is very rich.

It is now difficult to say at what date the naval sword, or side-arm used afloat, diverged from the military and civilian patterns and took on a definite type of its own—the process has been very gradual over the years and it may be said to have started as long ago as 1500 B.C. when the Phoenicians were the mariners and over-sea traders of the ancient world, who made long voyages and were genuine seafarers.

For the purposes of this book it will only be necessary to sketch superficially the development of the sword from the time that body armour fell into disuse owing to its inability to protect the wearer from the firearm and the improved sword, and its changes of form and usage up to the present day.

During the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries down to the commencement of the sixteenth century, when armour was still in vogue, the sword in European countries made little advance from its earliest form, which then consisted of a straight double-edged blade, broad at its base and tapering to its point, with a wooden grip and a flat disk-shaped pommel. A straight cross-piece or guard divided the two parts. Fig. I.

Though available for thrusting, its main purpose was for cutting, and its great weight rendered it unsuitable for guarding, protection to the sword-hand being afforded by the metal gauntlet.

Contemporary with these European weapons were those of the eastern peoples, who, in general, preferred a very heavy curved blade intended solely for cutting, the hilt or handle of which had no guard, this being given by the shield or target on the left arm. This type has persisted to the present day with little alteration. Figs. II and III.

About this time (1550), as the wearing of armour slowly but steadily died out, the science of swordsmanship made rapid advances and, concurrently, the

defensive qualities of the sword hilt were developed to give to the sword-hand that protection formerly afforded by the gauntlet.

Thus the ancient sword developed into the *rapier*, having a long narrow two-edged and pointed blade, still of considerable weight, which at first was usable for cut or thrust, but as it increased in length was available only for thrusting. In course of time it became of extravagant length and the simple hilt developed curved guards and counter-guards for the supposed protection of the thumb and knuckles, though these were ineffectual against the thrust.

These rapiers were military in character, suitable only for single combat, and when worn on board ship were carried by military officers or soldiers embarked to work the great guns or to undertake over-sea expeditions on land. The mariners were then officially supplied and armed with bows and arrows and boarding pikes, though it is probable they carried daggers or sheath-knives on their own account. Examples of these rapier hilts may be seen in the portraits of Elizabethan naval worthies such as Drake, Hawkins, Raleigh and Frobisher, in the Queen's House. Fig. IV.

Meanwhile, the alteration in the character of the blade and its mountings ushered in an entirely new system of sword-play giving scope for much greater skill in its use. Hitherto swords had been considered exclusively weapons of war, and were not worn with civilian dress, a dagger being considered the appropriate weapon if a man had to go armed.

But from about 1525 the sword was adopted as a part of the everyday costume of the gentleman, resulting in an enormous demand for the weapons and a complete change in the social manners of the people of the day due to the advent of the unofficial duel and new codes of honour imported from the Continent.

The period of elaborate and complicated sword hilts came to its zenith about the beginning or middle of the seventeenth century when the rapier gave way to a weapon much more simple in character which may be termed a transition-rapier. Chiefly used for the duel, it was akin in appearance to the *épée* of to-day, and was the precursor of the small-sword.

It was about this time that cleavage occurred between the type of the swords in use afloat and that in use on shore. On the one hand the heavy curved cutting arm was favoured and on the other the straight bladed thrusting weapon.

It was largely a matter of nationality, the southern European races preferring the latter and the northern and eastern the former. Sir Richard Burton wrote:—"The northerners hacked with hangers, they hewed with hatchets and they cut with cutlasses because the arm suited their bulk and stature. But such weapons are the brutality of the sword . . . The Latin races and Mediterranean peoples, of

active light build and small muscular power, have always preferred the light pointed weapon, which is effective without requiring strength and weight behind the effort."

In olden times, people who fought from chariots and on horseback—Egyptians, Tartars and Mongols—favoured the heavy curved weapon, as did, much later, but only for a season, all European mounted troops. The Romans, in contrast, were amongst the earliest to appreciate the value of the thrust, and the short double-edged blade of the legionaries, though available for the cut or thrust, was more generally used in the latter capacity. The Italians, French, and Spanish in later years reverted to the Roman tradition.

Of these two typical forms of the sword there are many examples of each to be found in museums to-day:

(a) Straight blades such as are proper to the rapier, small-sword, claymore (so called) and the modern cutlass.

(b) Curved blades as in the ancient cutlass or hanger, the military backsword and sabre, as, also, in the eastern tulwar, scimitar and yataghan.

Burton differentiates them, for convenience, under a general title as (a) the "Toledo" and (b) the "Damascus" blade, though they may not have emanated from either of those places. For many so marked "Toledo" blades came from Solingen, in Germany, and the majority of Damascus blades in later years from Persia.

When considering the comparative qualities of the two types each has its advantages and shortcomings. The thrusting sword is far the more effective and the more deadly, its wounds in certain parts of the body are generally fatal, whereas the severest sword cuts often heal. The weakness of the thrusting weapon is that it requires much skill and practice for effective use and is at a great disadvantage in the *mêlée* where there is little elbow-room.

The advantage of the cutting weapon is that "the cut comes much more easily to the unskilled and to the novice using a sword for the first time. Also to those on horseback, riding at speed, where the drawing cut, though less effective, is much easier than the point."

The cutting weapon, therefore, found favour, and was the more useful of the two, on board ship, where the seamen were not highly skilled swordsmen and where operations, such as boarding another vessel or repelling boarders, were carried out by bodies of men fighting hand to hand at close quarters. The *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (Edition 1947, Article "Sword"), in dealing with this subject of curved blades, states: "We find that uncivilised people use only the edge and that the effective use of the point is a mark of advanced skill and superior



civilisation. . . . Asiatics to this day treat the sword merely as a cutting weapon, and most Asiatic swords cannot be handled in any other way."

Examples of these early cutlass or hanger<sup>1</sup> types are to be seen in the Wallace Collection and the Tower Armoury, dating from 1600–1660. Good illustrations of these weapons are in Esquemeling's *The Buccaneers of America*. The distinctive eschallop (shell) hilt and curved "falchion" blade are of interest. Fig. V.

A much superior type of cutlass was fashionable as a fighting sword amongst high ranking Naval Officers from the early days of Charles I until those of George III. Portraits of Admirals at the end of the seventeenth and early part of the eighteenth century in the National Maritime Museum give a good idea of the weapon. (See "Vice-Admiral John Benbow" by Sir Godfrey Kneller; "Vice-Admiral Sir T. Hopsonn" by Michael Dahl; and "Commodore C. Brown" by Thomas Bardwell.) Fig. VI. Those officers when on shore probably wore a rapier or, later, the contemporary small sword.

Though naval examples of these weapons are now rare, there are two of the military type in the Victoria and Albert Museum. No. M.1820/1894 German, dated 1651, the engraving on the blade, "Olivirus—Cromwell—anno 1651," with an equestrian figure, suggests that it was for use by an officer of Cromwell's cavalry. The other, from the Farquharson collection, dated 1634, has the eschallop guard to the hilt similar to the Buccaneers' weapons previously mentioned. Of the same period is a sabre in the Tower of London Armoury with "a basket hilt of chiselled 'mortuary' type", the broad, heavy curved blade, 31½ in. long, inscribed *Olivarius Cromwell*, and dated 1652. On account of the length of the blade this was probably a military rather than a naval weapon.

Before leaving the seventeenth-century English naval types it will be well to draw attention to the contemporary weapons used by the Dutch, with whom the English were alternately allied and at war throughout the century.

A large painting of the Battle of La Hogue (1692) by G. Chambers shows that the combatants, English and Dutch *v.* the French, were using curved bladed weapons similar to those of Admirals Benbow and Hopsonn.<sup>2</sup>

Consideration must now be given to the military and civilian types of swords of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, for the Navy has always followed the

<sup>1</sup> "The word 'hanger' is used by eighteenth-century writers to denote indifferently any *edged* weapon worn by such people as sailors or others accustomed to go armed, but having no claim to gentility. . . . The two essentials of a hanger are that it should have a cutting edge or edges, and that it should be suspended perpendicularly from the side when not in use."

*The Small Sword in England*. J. D. Aylward. Footnote, p. 56.

<sup>2</sup> This painting was not a contemporary one and is dated 1836, but it is probable that the artist took pains to portray correctly the details of uniforms and accoutrements.

Army in the design of its fighting swords and, in its dress weapons, at this time was much influenced by the civilian fashions of the day.

The rapier in the first half of the seventeenth century gave place to the back-sword or sabre for the military. It had a flat back to a single-edged blade, which might be straight or curved. Though primarily a thrusting weapon, it was available for cut or thrust. Later in the same century the long straight-bladed sword carried by the foot soldier gave place to the hanger, which became part of the equipment of the musketeer, grenadier and fusilier. It had a short (24 in.) curved, single-edged blade with a brass hilt, and was very similar to the cutlass carried by seamen. Fig. VII. Before the close of the century the infantryman ceased to carry a sword or hanger, whereas the seaman's side-arm persisted to modern times.

The civilian dress-sword, or small-sword, came into fashion soon after the Restoration in 1660, when King Charles II returned from France and carried on the French fashion of wearing a sword in civilian and everyday costume. The earliest small-swords, which were diminutive rapiers, had very narrow straight blades of diamond or hexagonal section and were very light in weight, thus giving great speed in sword play. Fig. VIII. The blades, later, were triple-edged or triangular, with hollow faces, and a development of this type, which came in about 1675, was the so-called "colichemarde" blade. This had a strong and broad portion near the hilt for parrying, and a light point to give the greatest speed in the attack. They were popular and fashionable for a time, but suddenly lost favour, and examples are seldom found of later date than 1750, though some military dress-swords had them as late as 1780. (No. 56). The vogue of the small-sword, with variations in form of hilt and blade according to individual taste, continued in England until the closing years of the eighteenth century, when swords ceased to be worn with civilian costume and, for duelling purposes in Great Britain, gave place to the pistol. In this regard, about one hundred years later, history repeated itself, for the sword became obsolete as a fighting weapon and was replaced by revolver and automatic pistol.

Returning to the Naval Officers' fighting swords it seems that the cutlass type, previously described, persisted until late in the eighteenth century with only slight changes in hilt and blade. In the portraits of Lord Anson by Sir Joshua Reynolds and Vice-Admiral Lord Bridport by L. F. Abbott, the simple hilt is clearly shown and an authentic example of this type is now in the possession of Captain Malcolm Grant, R.N., which, formerly, was possessed by Admiral the Earl of Northesk, and, according to family tradition, was worn by him at the Battle of Trafalgar. Fig. IX.

These comparatively light weapons were succeeded about 1800 by a much

heavier pattern similar in some respects to those adopted by the British Army. They had broad curved blades with hilts in accordance with individual taste and persisted as Naval Officers' fighting swords until about 1825, when they gave way to those of the new regulation pattern. Fig. X.

Curved bladed sabres or scimitars were adopted by the French after the Revolution of 1789, intentionally adopted as being in marked contrast to the straight bladed small-sword types, which were regarded as the emblems of the aristocrats. The British and other European armies followed suit and adopted an oriental fashion<sup>1</sup> which overspread Europe during the Napoleonic period. Not only were they in vogue for British Cavalry Officers, but, with a slightly shorter blade, correct for Infantry Officers also. In later years this same eastern scimitar type with "mameluke" hilt became the regulation pattern for Field Marshals and Generals of the British Army as they are to-day.

Meanwhile, in 1748, the first uniform dress regulations for Officers of the Royal Navy were promulgated by the Admiralty for Executive Officers only. These were altered and added to during the succeeding half-century until they eventually covered all branches of Commissioned, Warrant and Subordinate Officers. It seems strange that no regulations of any kind were issued at the same time for Officers' swords and the Navy had to wait until 1805 before the Admiralty brought in standard patterns. From portraits of Naval Officers in full-dress uniforms, 1750-1800, it is clear they were then wearing dress-swords for ceremonial occasions as distinct from the practical fighting sword.<sup>2</sup> These for the senior Officers were of two or three general patterns, having hilts similar to those of the military and civilian dress-swords of the day. Good examples of one type are Nos. 6 and 68 in the *N.M.M.* Fig. XI, and that on Lord Nelson's effigy in the crypt of Westminster Abbey. They are to be distinguished by five balls or beads on the knuckle guard and on the obverse edge of the shell, with a small gilt anchor in the open space of the shell.<sup>3</sup> Two examples of the second type are in the *R.U.S.I.* Museum Nos. 8476 and 9032, the latter attributed to Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood. For junior Officers No. 61 *N.M.M.* is a dress-sword presented to Lieutenant (later

<sup>1</sup> Boutell regarded the sabre as an oriental weapon—both in origin and general use. It came from the east through the Poles and Hungarians, and at the close of the reign of Louis XIV was generally in use in French cavalry corps, nearly a century later to become the typical weapon of the French *sans-coulottes*. *Arms and Armour*, by Charles Boutell (1907 edn.), p. 181.

<sup>2</sup> In November 1777 a set of coloured prints of Naval Officers' uniforms was published, drawn by Dominic Serres. These show the original uniforms of 1748 amended by the several alterations up to 1774. Though the uniform in each case is clearly shown this is not so with the swords. It is possible, however, to make out that the senior Officers are wearing short dress-swords (i.e. small-swords) with a knuckle-bow hilt and these were suspended from a shoulder belt worn under the waistcoat. The Midshipman depicted carries a light curved cutlass type of weapon.

<sup>3</sup> The portrait of Lord Duncan, by J. S. Copley, shows this sword very clearly.

Vice-Admiral) Walter Locke by H.R.H. Prince William Henry (later King William IV) in 1786, which was probably of a type carried by all Commissioned Officers and could be worn in uniform as a dress-sword on all occasions, as was not customary in the cases of highly ornamental presentation weapons. This sword should be regarded as an unique authentic specimen of its period. Fig. XII.

This brings the naval sword to the opening years of the nineteenth century, when an Admiralty order was promulgated on 4 August, 1805, which is to-day believed to have been the first attempt by their Lordships to standardise the patterns of swords worn by Officers of the Royal Navy. It stated that:

“A sword of each pattern to be sent to the Port Admirals at Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Sheerness with a letter signifying the directions of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that they be considered as the uniform swords to be worn in future by Officers of His Majesty’s Navy—the ornamented sword by Admirals, Captains, and Commanders, and the plain sword by Lieutenants and Midshipmen.”

Unfortunately, the sealed patterns of these swords have not survived, nor have any descriptions or details of their type, measurements, embellishments, &c., but a few authentic specimens of the early weapons are in existence, which can be accurately dated. These indicate that the Dress Regulations issued by the Admiralty (which mention swords for the first time) on 1 January, 1825, must have been more or less a repetition of the missing regulations of 1805.

These new swords had a gilt stirrup hilt with a lion’s head pommel,<sup>1</sup> the lion’s mane extending only a short way down the back-piece. The grip was of white polished ivory, bound with three gilt wires. Langets were fitted to the hilt, engraved with a foul anchor and cable. The scabbard was of black leather with two gilt locket<sup>2</sup> and chape, and rings on the locket for the belt slings.

Four examples of the 1805 pattern for Commissioned Executive Officers are to be found to-day:—(a) No. 316, *R.U.S.I.* Museum, that of Admiral of the Fleet the Earl of St. Vincent, (b) that of Admiral John Markham, now in the possession of the family, (c) that of Admiral the Earl of Northesk, now in the

<sup>1</sup> This was the first appearance of the lion’s head pommel on naval swords, and it followed the example of the Army, which had adopted it about ten years earlier. Whereas the latter abandoned the pattern about 1822, it has carried on unchanged in the Navy until the present day.

<sup>2</sup> In dealing with naval swords in this book each of the three metal fittings on the scabbard are regarded as being “lockets”, as they are so termed in the Admiralty Regulations, i.e. Admiralty Memorandum of September 1832, where they are referred to as “top locket”, “mid locket” and “chape”. Outside the Royal Navy only the top fitting is regarded as a locket and the lower one is termed a *band*. There is reason for this, for in the metal Army pattern scabbard the middle fitting with ring is distinctly a band.

Officers' Mess of H.M.S. ST. VINCENT, Gosport, and (d) a very battered and defective specimen correctly attributed to Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson, now at Monmouth, No. 390.

Each of these has (or had) an unusual type of gilt buckle on the scabbard for the belt slings (not found after 1810), which distinguish them from later examples, and also a small shield on the grip, as in No. 316 (*R.U.S.I.*), on which the owner's arms were engraved. Fig. XIII.

There are other examples still in existence of the 1805 pattern as dress weapons (see Admiral Sir Sidney Smith's sword No. 8, *N.M.M.*), and some Flag Officers seem to have adopted very light highly ornamented small-swords having a short narrow blade, in general appearance miniature examples of the regulation fighting sword. See No. 9, *N.M.M.*, and No. 3358, *R.U.S.I.*, attributed to Admiral Viscount Exmouth in 1816.

It should be noted that between 1805 and 1827, when entirely new patterns of swords came into force, the hilts of swords for Commanders and above had white ivory grips and for Lieutenants black grips. Those for Masters, Mates, Midshipmen and Warrant Officers had black grips also, but entirely different pommels. Medical Officers and those of the Secretarial and Pay Branches were given dress-weapons of a different type, akin to the civilian small-sword of the last years of the eighteenth century. Fig. XIV.

In the Dress Regulations of 1825 the Midshipman's dirk receives its first official mention. "The several Commanders-in-Chief will observe that the Young Gentlemen are to wear Swords of such proportionate lengths as they may think proper, but that the use of Dirks and weapons of that description is discontinued." (Public Record Office, Adm. 49/171, 14 January, 1825.)

This order was necessary, for Midshipmen had been in the habit of wearing dress-dirks without authority for some thirty or forty years previously. These were of very varied patterns, according to the taste of the wearer, though having some similarity to the dress-swords of Commissioned Officers of the period. (Dirks No. 3 and No. 7, *N.M.M.*) Figs. XV and XVI.

In 1827 came a complete change in the blades, hilts, and scabbards of the approved weapons, Fig. XVII. The stirrup hilt with its langets disappeared for good and the half-basket guard took its place, remaining, with but small alteration in after years, as the standard pattern of to-day (1955).<sup>1</sup> A white fish-skin grip

<sup>1</sup> The first examples of the 1827 hilt had the half-basket guard cast in one piece, but about two years later a folding flap, on the inside of the guard, was introduced to allow the hilt to fit more closely to the wearer's side. This followed the earlier practice (1822) of the Army. It was not until 1880 that naval weapons were further fitted with a small stud on the reverse of the top locket to engage in a pinhole in the folding flap, thus securing the blade in the scabbard and preventing it from falling

replaced that of white ivory. The straight flat-backed blade was altered to one slightly curved, with a round (or pipe) back similar to that introduced a few years earlier into the Army. It was an endeavour to produce a weapon equally good for cutting or thrusting, with the result that it excelled in neither capacity and was denounced by Mr. John Latham, head of Henry Wilkinson & Co., in later years, as "the worst possible arrangement of hilt, blade, and shape that could possibly be contrived".

The scabbard also was altered, losing the mid locket, and the top locket was given, on the obverse, a broad hook for the suspension of the sword in a frog from a shoulder belt. This continued for five years, when the mid locket returned.

The swords for Masters, Mates, Midshipmen, and Warrant Officers, as also those for the Medical and Secretarial Branches, continued much the same as in 1825, but 1st Class Volunteers are mentioned for the first time and are to have dirks instead of swords. These dirks differed from those previously worn unofficially by Midshipmen, as they had a very curved broad blade with a gilt chain from pommel to quillon end in lieu of a knuckle guard; many examples of the type are to be found to-day (see Nos. 19, 20, 58, 71, 72, 73, *N.M.M.*)<sup>1</sup> Fig. XVIII.

The regulations of 1827 continued with only small alterations until 1832 when, in July of that year, the shoulder belt was superseded by a waist belt. This necessitated alterations to the sword scabbard, which henceforth had an upper and mid locket, each with a ring to which the belt slings were attached. The oak leaf pattern for Flag Officers on lockets and chape came in for the first time in this year, and from illustrations of uniforms of this date it seems that the 1st Class Volunteers' dirk became straight bladed. Ten years later their title changed to Naval Cadet.

It must be noted here that from 1827 dress-swords, instead of being of rather varied patterns according to the taste of the wearer, as in the past, became lighter and smaller examples of the regulation weapons, generally with a straight blade, but in other respects complied with the conditions laid down.

In 1847 a complete change was made in the blade, the pattern with a round

overboard and being lost when in boats, as sometimes occurred before the addition was made, should the sword be caught up and tilted upside down.

There are two very good examples of the fighting sword of 1827 with the solid half-basket guard, both of which belonged originally to H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence (later King William IV). One is No. 314 in the *R.U.S.I.* Museum, Whitehall, and the other is in Windsor Castle armoury, No. 953. An example of a dress-sword with the same guard is that of Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, No. 317 in the *R.U.S.I.* Museum.

<sup>1</sup> A set of twenty-six coloured plates was published in 1828-1830 by Engelman, Graf, Coindet & Co. under the title of *Costumes of the British Navy and Royal Marines 1828-1830*. These give a fair representation of the swords described in the Dress Regulations of 1825. The curved bladed dirk of the 1st Class Volunteers is shown for the first time.

back, introduced in 1827, having been found unsatisfactory. The new blade was to be "of the 'Wilkinson' pattern as recently adopted by the Army". It was slightly curved with a flat back, a broad shallow groove to within 11 in. of the point, and was  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. narrower in width than its predecessors. The lion's mane on the hilt for the first time *extended all the way down the back-piece*, and the scabbard reverted to one locket only, with a ring on each side. This last necessitated a change in the slings of the belt, which became two short, flat slings of equal length (7 in.). The effect was to suspend the sword up and down the side. It seems that in and from this year all Commissioned and Subordinate Officers had the same pattern sword and it was only the Warrant Officers who continued with the same hilt as in early days. A good example of the 1847 sword and belt can be seen on the statue of Captain Sir William Peel, K.C.B., R.N., in the entrance hall of the N.M.M. See also No. 54, N.M.M., the sword of an Officer of the Royal Dockyard Battalion. Fig. XIX.

It is well to note that in the Dress Regulations for the year 1842, Flag Officers were allowed to wear, "if they think proper, a dress-sword and knot according to a pattern deposited at the Admiralty". This was a scimitar similar to that worn by Field Marshals and Generals of the Army with a different badge on the langets. It was not generally adopted and passed out of fashion in 1856. A good example is No. 50, N.M.M., of 1854. (Compare with Fig. III.)

In 1856 the blade returned to its former width of  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in. and the scabbard to two lockets, each with a ring. This made necessary a return to the two long belt-slings of different lengths, so that the sword would hang at a slight forward angle. This arrangement has continued ever since.

In this year Midshipmen for the first time were ordered to have dirks instead of swords. No details were given in the regulations but it is clear that it was at first intended the scabbard should have a stud on the locket to hang in a frog, for the regulations lay down that the dirk-belt is to be the same as the undress belt of Lieutenants, "but with a frog instead of slings". A well-preserved specimen of this early dirk is in existence, and in appearance it approximates to the modern one but has a broader blade of 12 in. only. It would seem that the frog suspension was soon abandoned, for an example in the writer's family, dated only four years later, has one locket with a ring on each side for the slings, as in the modern pattern. Fig. XX.

Between 1856 and 1879 the Dress Regulations show small alteration where swords and dirks are concerned, but there were a number of changes in title of the officers concerned. In 1861 Mates became Sub-Lieutenants and, in 1867, Staff-Captains, Staff-Commanders and Navigating-Lieutenants, Sub-Lieutenants and Midshipmen replaced Masters of the Fleet, Masters, and Masters Mates.

Chief-Gunners, Chief-Boatswains, Chief-Carpenters headed the Warrant Officers, who, with the Master at Arms, continued to have the same pattern sword of early days.

In 1870 the Midshipman's dirk was given a blade of  $17\frac{3}{4}$  in. damascened in blue and gold, and, in 1879, a spring in the centre of the cross-piece to hold the blade to the scabbard. Fig. XXI.

The year 1874 ushered in Dress Regulations for the swords of the Royal Marine Artillery and the Royal Marine Light Infantry, which appeared for the first time in the Admiralty Dress Regulations in the Navy List. The year 1879 saw a few changes in sword-belts and sword-knots, but swords remained unaltered, until 1891. Fig. XXII. Fighting sword, c. 1880 (*N.M.M.* No. 37). In that year (1891) the width of the blade decreased to  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. and the sword-knot was altered. No further changes occurred up to 1902 when the Tudor crown was introduced on blades and hilts. It was about this time, on the conclusion of the South African War, that the sword as a fighting weapon, for use on active service under modern conditions, fell into disfavour—first with the British Army and a little later with the Royal Navy. Thereafter the sword became a dress weapon for drill purposes and ceremonial occasions only, giving place as a fighting weapon to the revolver or automatic pistol.

Up to 1914 and the outbreak of the First World War the Dress Regulations for swords and dirks continued unaltered, but on the conclusion of the war (January 1919 Dress Regulations) the Warrant Officers ceased to have a sword of an entirely different pattern<sup>1</sup> and henceforth all Officers carried swords and sword-knots of the same description.

In 1937 the blade became straight for the first time, officially, since the commencement of the nineteenth century and, reduced to " $\frac{5}{8}$  to  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. wide at the shoulder", the weapon thus, at long last, becoming a dress-sword proper.

In this year the wearing of dirks was extended to Paymaster-Midshipmen and Paymaster-Cadets, these becoming later Midshipmen (S) and Cadets (S).

On the conclusion of the Second World War the Dress Regulations for swords and dirks continued unaltered, but swords ceased to be compulsory items in the uniform equipment of Naval Officers and the wearing of dirks by the Subordinate Officers was suspended for a time, presumably on the score of expense. Though no longer called upon to provide their own swords, Commissioned Officers were still expected to wear dress-swords when on special duty or on ceremonial occasions. To effect this the Admiralty thereafter have supplied each ship with a number of swords, proportionate to the complement of Officers

<sup>1</sup> It is of interest to note that the hilt of the Warrant Officer's sword had remained unaltered since the first regulations in 1825.



concerned, for indiscriminate use by them as may be required. This practice has severed the old personal connection between sword and owner rendering the modern Naval Officer's sword of no interest whatever except as an article of naval uniform.

It is understood that in the near future this unhappy state of affairs may be remedied and that swords will once more become compulsory for all Officers, to be provided at their own expense as in former days. Should this eventuate, the sword will once more renew its intimate connection with its owner and should, in a small measure, recover its ancient character as an emblem of honour reflecting the prowess and distinction of its owner.

It is owing to this loss of personal association between the weapon and its owner that it happens to-day, after two world wars, there is no weapon, with one solitary exception, in the National Maritime Museum which can be associated with any distinguished Naval Officer during the last fifty years. How different to the position at the close of the Napoleonic Wars. The exception referred to, of which the Museum has reason to be proud, is the original Midshipman's dirk dated 1898, authenticated by its former owner, the Victor of Matapan, who, perhaps, in future years may be regarded by historians as the Nelson of the twentieth century.

Before concluding this Introduction due acknowledgment must be rendered to those who have so kindly assisted in the compilation of this book. First, to the late Sir Geoffrey Callender, Director of the Museum, who invited me, a few months before he died, to undertake the task of tracing the history of every sword and dirk in the Museum collection and of proving the authenticity of those weapons accredited to particular individuals. Neither of us had any idea of the work involved or what a fascinating pastime the necessary research would become. I cannot be sufficiently grateful to him for having conceived the notion. From the start the knowledge and experience of the late Mr. John Latham, Director of the Wilkinson Sword Company, were called into service and always most readily accorded up to his recent untimely decease. I desire to record here my gratitude for his generous help and interest. To Mr. J. D. Aylward, one of the highest authorities on swords in this country, I cannot adequately express my indebtedness for his expert advice and assistance at all times. He has been so good as to read through my MSS. and to make many valuable suggestions for its improvement.

I have also to thank my colleague, Major A. N. Ingram, adviser on military swords to the Museum of the *R.U.S.I.*, Whitehall, who has given me the benefit of his knowledge on many occasions, acquired from his large and valuable

private collection of weapons. Thanks are due to Captain J. H. Laing, Deputy-Curator of the *R.U.S.I.* Museum, and Mr. A. N. Kennard, F.S.A., the Tower of London Armouries, for the facilities afforded me to examine the naval and military weapons in their charge. Finally, I have to express my warm thanks and indebtedness to Mr. John Munday, Librarian of the *N.M.M.*, for his admirably executed drawings of the swords and dirks referred to in the Introduction and Explanation; to Mr. George P. B. Naish, one of the Assistant Keepers of the Museum, responsible for uniform and accoutrements, with whom I have been in touch throughout and has shown a remarkable talent in extracting marrow from the dry bones passed to the Museum from the old Naval Museum in the Royal Hospital; and Commander W. E. May, R.N., Deputy Director of the Museum, for having checked the whole of the script, to have made many valuable suggestions for the layout of the work, and to have carried the whole business through the hands of the printers.

H.T.A.B.

## Explanations

IN this catalogue swords are described from hilt to point, as if held in the hand with the point upwards and the knuckle guard to the right. The near side of the blade is then the *obverse* and the outer side the *reverse*. The quillons are described as curving *upwards* if bent towards the point and *downwards* if towards the pommel. When the ends are bent in opposite directions they are said to be *inversed*.

Scabbards are described from the mouth downwards to the chape and shoe.

Measurements are given in inches and the length of the blade from the shoulder, where the blade emerges from the hilt, to the point. In the cases of curved blades measurement is across the arc and given as *direct*.

Blades may be fullered or grooved, to lighten the weight without loss of rigidity.

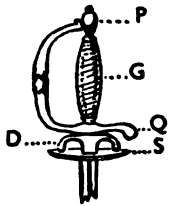
### *Claymore* blade

This term has been used for straight, double-edged thrusting blades with one or more grooves, which are similar to the blades of the modern so-called *claymores* of the Scottish Regiments. About 1880-1890 naval outfitters seem to have fitted these blades to both fighting and dress-swords, instead of the naval regulation slightly curved, single-edged, grooved blade.

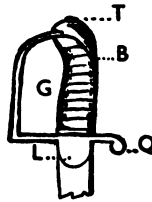
### *Falchion* blade

This term has been used to describe a curved blade which slightly increases in width at the maximum of the curve near the point.

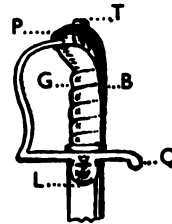
## Hilts



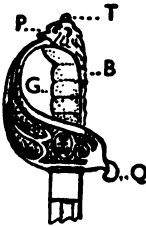
*Small-sword Hilt*



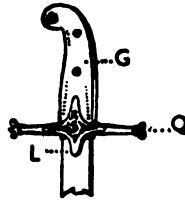
*Knuckle Bow*



*Stirrup Hilt*



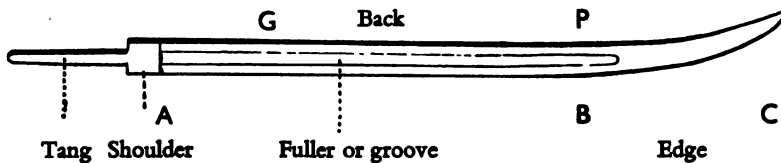
*Half Basket Guard*



*Marmeluke Hilt*

- T. Tang button
- L. Langet
- P. Pommel
- G. Grip
- B. Back-piece
- D. Pas d'âne
- Q. Quillon
- S. Shell

## Blade



A cutting blade is divided into two parts.

- (1) The *fort*, about two-thirds from the shoulder, A-B.
- (2) The *foible*, the remaining one-third, B-C.

At the back edge of the blade a point about one-third from the hilt is the *centre of gravity* (G), which is the best spot for guarding the opponent's cut without jar to the hand. P is the *point of percussion*, about two-thirds from the shoulder, the most favourable spot for the cut without jarring the hand. On some swords this is marked with a cross line or star on the back edge of the blade.

## Royal Cyphers



*George I, II, III*



*George IV*



*William IV*



*Victoria*



*Edward VII*



*George V*



*Edward VIII*



*George VI*



*Elizabeth II*

## Royal Crowns



*Georgian Pattern*



*Tudor*



*St. Edward's*

## Examples of Swords and Dirks

FIGURE	PAGE REF.	DESCRIPTION
I	3	Ancient European sword. British, c. 1450. Found in 1861 at Market Leighton, Yorks.
II	3	Old Turkish scimitar, 1550.
III	3	Old Persian sword, 1550.
IV	4	Rapier, Spanish, 1610.
V	6	Eschallop hilt. Francis Lolonais, pirate, 1660.
VI	6	Cutlass type, naval fighting sword. Commodore C. Brown, c. 1740.
VII	7	Hanger. British Army, 1751. Musketeer, grenadier, fusilier.
VIII	7	Small-sword, civilian, 1780.
IX	7	Cutlass type, Naval Officer's fighting sword, c. 1790. (Earl of Northesk.)
X	8	Cutlass type, Naval Officer's fighting sword, c. 1800.
XI	8	Naval dress-swords. Nos. 6 and 68, <i>N.M.M.</i> , 1790-1805.
XII	9	Naval dress-sword. General pattern. Lieutenant Walter Locke, R.N. (Presentation sword), 1786.
XIII	10	Regulation Admiralty pattern. Combatant Commissioned Officers, 1805-1825.
XIV	10	Regulation Admiralty pattern. Surgeons and Paymasters, 1805-1833.
XV	10	Midshipman's dirk. Unofficial. No. 3, <i>N.M.M.</i> , 1790-1795.
XVI	10	Midshipman's dirk. Unofficial. No. 7, <i>N.M.M.</i> , 1795-1805.
XVII	10	Regulation Admiralty pattern, fighting sword, 1827.
XVIII	11	1st Class Volunteer's dirk, 1847. Admiralty Regulation pattern.
XIX	12	Regulation Admiralty pattern, fighting sword. Commissioned Officers below Flag Rank, 1847.
XX	12	Regulation Admiralty pattern, Midshipman's dirk, 1850-1870.
XXI	13	Regulation Admiralty pattern, Midshipman's dirk, 1880 and later.
XXII	13	Regulation Admiralty pattern, fighting sword, 1880 and later. No. 37 <i>N.M.M.</i>

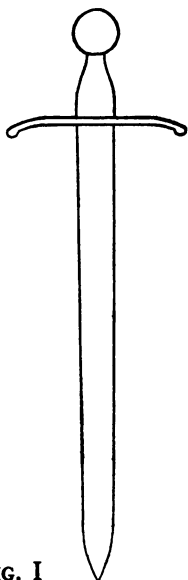


FIG. I



FIG. II



FIG. III

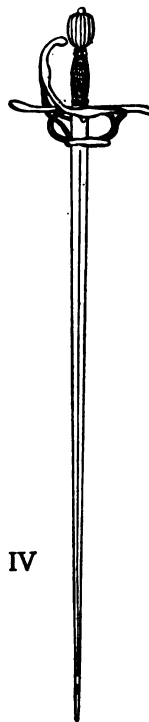


FIG. IV

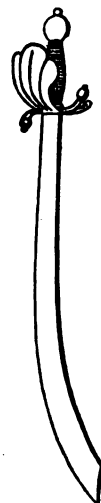


FIG. V



FIG. VI

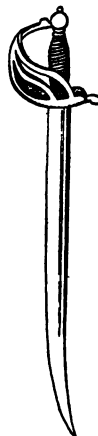


FIG. VII



FIG. VIII

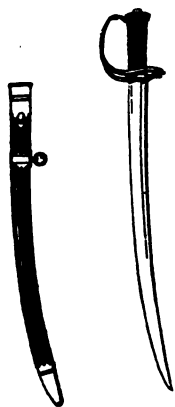


FIG. IX

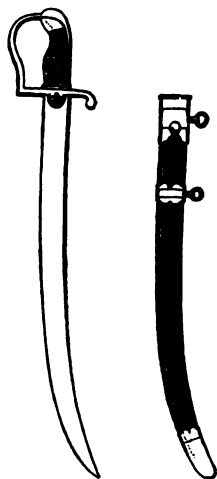


FIG. X

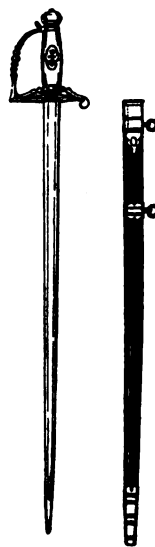


FIG. XI

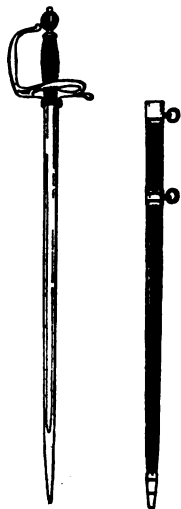


FIG. XII

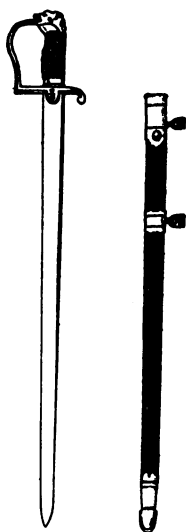


FIG. XIII

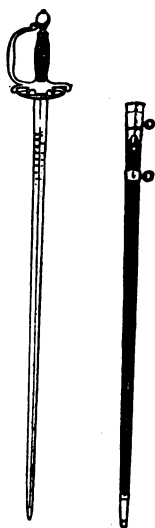


FIG. XIV



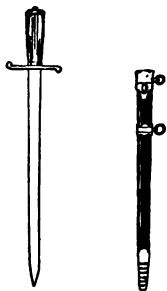


FIG. XV

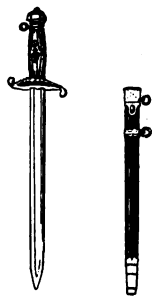


FIG. XVI

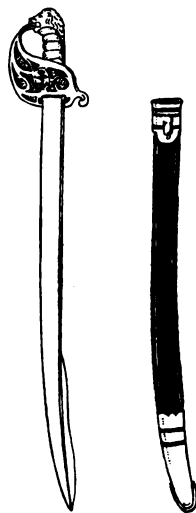


FIG. XVII

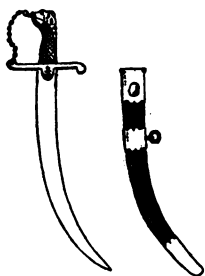


FIG. XVIII

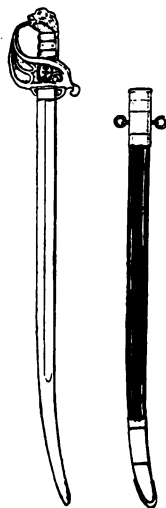


FIG. XIX

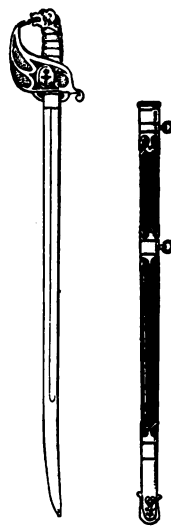


FIG. XXII

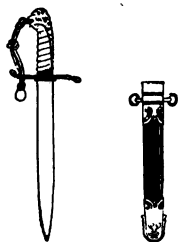


FIG. XX

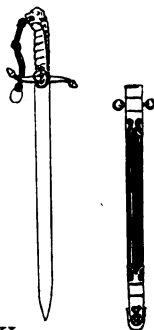


FIG. XXI

Part Two

NAVAL SWORDS AND DIRKS  
IN THE  
NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM  
GREENWICH



# Naval Swords and Dirks in the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich

No. o

FIGHTING SWORD

1800-1810

*Commissioned (Executive) Officer, R.N.*

Formerly possessed by *Vice-Admiral Richard H. Pearson*

Presented by *Sir P. Malcolm Stewart, Bart., O.B.E.*, in 1935

*Hilt*, gilt stirrup guard, langets engraved with foul anchor and cable, plain gilt rounded pommel and back-piece, white ivory grip, diamond knurled. Overall 5 in.

*Blade*, very curved, flat back with one broad shallow groove to the point, double-edged spear point.

Length  $27\frac{7}{8}$  in. (direct), width  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in. at shoulder.

Damascened in blue and gold, now (1954) much faded.

Engraved. Obverse: Royal Arms, with crown over.

Reverse: Nothing now discernible.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt lockets with rings, and chape. Stud on top locket for frog suspension—length 28 in. (direct). Top locket (front edge)  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in. Mid locket  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in. Chape  $5\frac{1}{8}$  in.

On reverse of top locket: HILL & YARDLEY, and below, R.P.

3 Charing Cross

1779.

*Sword-knot*, green and gold flat tape with green and gold silk tassel and a few gold bullions. It is probable that the tape and tassel were originally blue and gold, the blue having turned green with age. This has been observed with another sword-knot of about the same date.

## *History of the Sword*

In the year 1926 the late Captain F. O. Creagh-Osborne, R.N., in a letter to Commander C. N. Robinson, R.N. (now in the Admiralty Library), stated that he had inherited from his grandfather, who died in 1905, aged 93, a naval sword by Hill & Yardley, sword-cutlers, reputed to be that which Captain Richard Pearson, R.N. (later Sir Richard), had worn when in command of H.M.S. SERAPIS in the action off Scarborough, 23 September, 1779, when he surrendered to Captain Paul Jones of the United States Navy. His grandfather's mother was Captain Pearson's second daughter and through her the sword had come to his family. As a result of this correspondence Captain

Creagh-Osborne put the weapon on the market and it was later purchased by Sir Malcolm Stewart, who presented it to the National Maritime Museum.

Now, unfortunately for the accuracy of this legend, the date of the weapon can be more or less correctly arrived at. It is of the same general type of naval fighting sword as a number of examples in the N.M.M. and the Museum of the R.U.S.I., the dates of which have been determined when the sword-cutler's name is on blade or scabbard, and they all date between 1800 and 1820.

In this case Hill & Yardley, the sword-cutlers who assembled the weapon, did not commence partnership as such, at 3 Charing Cross, until 1800. From 1790 to 1799 the business was Charles Hill, Goldsmith & Silversmith, with a side line as sword-cutler. In 1800 Yardley became the junior partner and the firm continued under the double name until 1810 when it went out of business. This sword must, therefore, have been made up between 1800 and 1810 and R.P. added later.

1779

As a Pearson family relic it was probably that of Vice-Admiral Richard H. Pearson, the eldest son of Captain Sir Richard Pearson, whose naval career is given below. In May 1803, when in command of the DORIS frigate, he captured a French lugger of 14 guns, after a prolonged running fight. This sword was, possibly, worn by him on that occasion.

#### *Services of Richard Harrison Pearson*

Lieutenant, 11 May, 1793. Commander, 5 December, 1796. Captain, 7 August, 1798. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, 27 May, 1825; Red, 22 July, 1830. Vice-Admiral of the Blue, 10 January, 1837. In 1799 married Maria Holmes of Westcombe Park, Greenwich. Died 9 January, 1838.

In order to substantiate that this was not the sword worn by Captain Pearson on 23 September, 1779, which he surrendered to Captain Jones and was then returned to him, the following extracts are given from a biography of Paul Jones.

Captain Paul Jones in his journal stated:—

“Captain Pearson now confronted me, the image of chagrin and despair. He offered me his sword with a slight bow, but was silent. His first lieutenant followed suit. I was sorry for both of them . . . I wanted to speak, but they were so sad and dignified in their silence, I hardly knew what to say. Finally I mustered courage and said, *as I took the swords and handed them to Midshipman Potter at my elbow . . .*” (Paul Jones, by A. C. Bluell, Vol. I, p. 237. Confirmed by Jones in his letter to the *Courant*, New York, of 7 September, 1787.)

“Another anecdote was to the effect that when Jones *had formally received Captain Pearson's sword in token of surrender*, he handed it back with a complimentary remark. *This story was inaccurate, but based upon fact. Jones took the sword that Pearson surrendered to him and kept it.*” (Ibid., Vol. I, p. 241.)

When the *Bonhomme Richard* was abandoned Captain Jones took possession of Pear-

son's cabin and requested him to make a list of his private property. Captain Pearson complied and in handing it to Captain Jones stated that he had omitted a jewelled sword and a case of gold-mounted pistols presented to him by the Corporation of the City of Bristol which he assumed Captain Jones would expect him to hand over. Jones replied: "I have no concern *with any side-arms except those you wore in action as insignia of your rank. These you have handed to me in due form and I will retain them officially.*" (Ibid., Vol. I, p. 242.)

The foregoing extracts show that Captain Pearson surrendered his fighting sword to Paul Jones, who retained it for his own purposes; what those were transpired later and are related by M. MacDermot Crawford in his book, *The Sailor whom England feared*, p. 286-7. Jones arrived in Paris in April 1780 and was lionised by Society. The Duchesse de Chartres planned a great fête champêtre which, on account of the weather, had to be altered to a superb banquet in his honour. "As the evening waned he asked Her Royal Highness if she remembered his promise, 'If fortune should favour him he would lay an English frigate at her feet?' and on hearing her assent, turned to an attendant, who held the sword surrendered by Pearson, which he took and, dropping gracefully on one knee, presented to the beautiful Duchesse, by whose aid he had been able to achieve this end. In a few well-turned sentences he expressed regret at not being able to keep his promise and lay the frigate in actual truth at Her Royal Highness's feet, but that being impossible he had the honour to 'surrender to the loveliest of women' the sword surrendered by 'one of the bravest of men', which the Duchesse forthwith accepted with that charming affability which she ever displayed towards the Commodore. The distinguished assemblage was charmed with this little comedy."

From the above it is clear what happened to the sword which Captain Pearson surrendered to Paul Jones. The Duchesse de Chartres must have retained it and in all probability it perished with her and all her possessions in the French Revolution of 1789.

It has been suggested that the Duchesse might have returned the sword to Commodore Jones and had this been so it would certainly have been found amongst his effects, and would have passed with other relics to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, there to be exhibited as an honoured memento of the prowess of the United States Navy's "first great sailor". Jones died in 1792, and as there was no mention of the sword amongst his effects the writer of these notes communicated in the matter with Captain H. A. Baldrige, U.S.N., Director of the Museum, Naval Academy, Annapolis, one of the greatest living authorities on Paul Jones. This officer replied (12 October, 1948) that the sword was not at the Naval Academy and that after an extensive search to find out where it might be he had been unable to locate it.

It can be taken, therefore, as before mentioned, that the sword was submerged in the French Revolution of 1789, and that, for the reasons given on page 26, the sword made up by Hill & Yardley, though it might have *belonged* to Captain Sir Richard Pearson (1731-1806), was not that worn by him at the naval engagement of 23 September, 1779, and which he surrendered to Paul Jones.

This sword, with some relics of Captain Sir Richard Pearson, was sold on Thursday, 19 November, 1931, by Messrs. Glendining & Co. Ltd., Oxford Circus, W.1., on behalf of Captain F. O. Creagh-Osborne, R.N.

No. 1

## FIGHTING SWORD

1800-1815

*Commissioned (Executive) Officer, R.N.*

*Hilt*, gilt stirrup guard with embossed langets—A & B. Obverse (A):—In centre an oval shield with union flag, a sea monster at foot, with crossed anchor, musket, cannon, rammer and flag pole with pendant.

Reverse (B):—Armorial shield in centre charged with an anchor; crest, a helmet, Supporters. Dexter, laurel branch. Sinister, a palm branch. Plain gilt rounded pommel and backpiece, white ivory grip, diamond knurled. Overall  $4\frac{3}{4}$  in.

*Blade*, very curved, flat back with three deep grooves, two of which continue to within 4 in. of the point, which is double-edged. Length direct  $30\frac{1}{4}$  in., along inner curve  $30\frac{1}{2}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. Plain steel, no engraving.

*Scabbard*, black leather with diamond pattern tooling on obverse only, two gilt lockets with rings and chape. Stud on obverse of top locket for frog suspension. Top locket  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. (front), mid locket 2 in. (front), chape  $5\frac{1}{8}$  in. (front).

On the reverse of top locket inside an oval: TATHAM  
to His  
Majesty

and around the oval—NO. 37 CHARING CROSS, NEAR THE ADMIRALTY.

The sword-cutler's name enables the sword to be fairly accurately dated, for Tatham only commenced business at 37 Charing Cross in 1800 and in the following year the firm became Tatham & Egg.

No. 2

## DIRK

1795-1805

*Midshipman, R.N.*

*Hilt*, straight cross-piece, ends inversed, fluted white ivory grip, gilt octagonal pommel, and gilt band round the centre of the grip, with small oval shield, engraved on obverse, with crown and fowl anchor.

*Blade*, straight, diamond section.

Length  $16\frac{1}{4}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. Plain, no engraving.

*Scabbard*, black leather with diamond pattern tooling on the obverse (nearly erased). One gilt locket and chape. The locket has a plain stud for frog and one ring.

Locket  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in. Chape  $4\frac{3}{8}$  in.; both locket and chape plain.

No dirk knot.

This is a rather later pattern than No. 3, which has no band round the centre of the grip with a crown and fowl anchor on it. This (the crown and anchor) addition came in after 1795.

*Midshipman, R.N.*

*Hilt*, gilt four-sided pommel, fluted white ivory grip, straight cross-piece, ends inversed. Overall  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in.

*Blade*, straight, two-edged, with central groove up to the point, which is a spear point. Length  $16\frac{1}{4}$  in. Width  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.

*Scabbard*, black leather with two gilt lockets and chape. Stud on obverse of top locket for frog suspension. Top locket 2 in. Mid locket  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. Chape  $2\frac{3}{8}$  in.

The chape has six bands of four horizontal threads each. (See Fig. XV.)

This dirk is of a slightly earlier pattern than No. 2, and is similar to one in the *R.U.S.I.* Museum which has the sword-cutler's name on the scabbard (Foster, St. James's St.), which dates it as having been made about 1792-1797. (No. 81 in *R.U.S.I.*)

In a large oil painting at the *N.M.M.*, "Howe on the Quarterdeck of H.M.S. *QUEEN CHARLOTTE* at the Glorious First of June, 1794", by Mather Brown (1763-1831), there is a Midshipman in the right-hand corner wearing a very similar weapon, but this has a small gilt band round the grip with a foul anchor on it, an addition which came in after 1790. Shortly afterwards a crown was added above the anchor, see No. 2.

*Commissioned (Executive) Officer, R.N.*

*Hilt*, gilt stirrup guard with one outward bar, prominent tang button, lion's head pommel and back-piece, mane extending only one-third down the back; white ivory grip, diamond knurled, bound with three gilt wires. Overall 6 in. Ring at pommel for sword-knot.

*Blade*, straight, flat back, no grooves, at  $7\frac{3}{4}$  in. from the point it becomes a double-edged spear point.

Length  $28\frac{3}{8}$  in. Width  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. at shoulder, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. at 8 in. from the point.

Damascened in blue and gold.

Engraved. Obverse: On shoulder: OSBORNS WARRANTED across an anchor, above, a dog statant, with halberd in its paws, and Royal Arms above.

Reverse: A figure of Hope with anchor, above, Royal Cypher GR and crown over, beneath naval trophy.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt lockets and rings, chape missing. Top locket 4 in. Mid locket  $1\frac{5}{8}$  in. A diagonal pattern is tooled on the leather, on the obverse, now nearly erased. The top locket is engraved with a foul anchor and has a stud for suspension in a frog.

Reverse. Top locket:

H. Osborn  
Sword-cutler to  
His Majesty  
Birmingham &  
Pall Mall, London.



*Date.* The King's Cypher on the blade is George III and as Osborn did not commence business at Pall Mall until 1803 it must be that year or later. It was not a regulation pattern and the hilt of an uncommon pattern in a naval sword of the period. The regulation pattern of fighting sword introduced in 1805 superseded this type of weapon. The damascened blade shows that it was the sword of a Commissioned Executive Officer, and not a Master's, Mate's or Warrant Officer's weapon.

No. 5

## DRESS-SWORD

c. 1809-1810

*Master of the Fleet, Master, Mate or Midshipman,  
also Warrant Officers, R.N.*

*Hilt,* gilt stirrup guard, langets with engraved foul anchor and cable. Plain rounded pommel and back-piece with a flute round the top and down the back. Black fish-skin grip, bound with three gilt wires. Overall  $4\frac{1}{8}$  in.

*Blade,* straight, flat back, one broad shallow groove to the point. Length 29 in. Width  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. at shoulder.

Damascened in blue (?) and gold, but the blue much faded.

Engraved. Obverse and reverse: Leaves and scrolls.

*Scabbard,* black leather, two gilt locket and rings, and chape. Length  $29\frac{1}{8}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. Top locket  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in. Mid locket  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. Chape  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. Stud originally on obverse of top locket for frog suspension, now worn off. Locket and chape plain, except for horizontal fluted threads.

Engraved. On top locket. Obverse: Nile,  
Copenhagen,  
Trafalgar.

Reverse: Hunter Boyd & Co.,<sup>1</sup>  
EDINBURGH.  
Below monogram J.B.

This weapon, in spite of the battles engraved on the scabbard, is more probably a dress than a fighting sword. It is *akin* to the regulation pattern of 1825, which was probably a repeat of 1805, but the blade is 3 in. too short. On that account it may have belonged to a Midshipman who, according to the Dress Regulations, was to wear a sword similar to the Master but of "such length as may be convenient".

The regulation blade for Masters of the Fleet, &c., should *not* be damascened in blue and gold, so that it is rather curious that this blade has been so decorated. The owner may have fought at the three naval battles on the scabbard, but this pattern of sword did not come into use earlier than 1805 or thereabouts, later to become the regulation pattern in 1825, so that he could not have carried this particular sword at them.

<sup>1</sup> *Note:* The sword-cutler George Hunter of Edinburgh became Hunter & Boyd in 1809 and 1810 only. It is probable, therefore, that this sword dates from 1809 and was owned by a Scotsman.

*Flag Officers and Commissioned (Executive) Officers, R.N.*

*Hilt*, gilt knuckle-bow, fluted white ivory grip, gilt octagonal pommel, gilt band round centre of grip with oval shield engraved with crown and fowl anchor. There are five small balls in the centre of the knuckle guard and on the obverse side of the shell, with a small gilt anchor in the open space in the shell, a ring at the pommel for the sword knot.

*Blade*, straight, flat back, one groove up to the point, which is a double-edged spear point. Length 32 in. Width 1 in. at shoulder. Engraving, if any, now completely erased. No sword-cutler's name.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt lockets and rings with chape, stud on obverse of top locket for suspension in a frog. Lockets plain. Length 32½ in. Width 1½ in. Top locket 2 in. Mid locket 1 in. Chape 4½ in. On reverse of top locket:

CULLUM  
Kings Cutler  
Charing Cross

This sword is one of particular interest. Prior to 1805 there was no regulation pattern for Naval Officer's swords and from about 1780 up to that date Commissioned Officers, and particularly the senior Officers, wore one of two types: (a) that described here (a five-bead or ball) and (b) one with an entirely different hilt having an anchor on the knuckle guard and another in the shell. See two swords of this pattern in the *R.U.S.I.* Museum, Nos. 8476 and 9032, attributed to Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood. For examples of this sword (a) in pictures see the painting by Mather Brown of "Howe on the Quarterdeck of H.M.S. *QUEEN CHARLOTTE* at the Glorious First of June, 1794", where a wounded Naval Officer stands leaning on the hilt of a similar pattern of sword. The Nelson effigy in the crypt of Westminster Abbey has also a sword with a similar hilt. An illustration of this appeared in the *Mariners Mirror* for 1941, opposite page 313. The only difference is in the blade, which in the "Nelson" sword is hexagonal.

The date of this weapon can be roughly determined by the name of the sword-cutler Cullum. This firm, which made up many naval swords of the period, commenced as James Cullum in 1752 at 12 Charing Cross and so continued until 1786, when Thomas Cullum succeeded. In 1790 the firm moved to 9 Charing Cross and became Matthew Cullum. In 1797 the Cullums gave up and the business was taken over by John Prosser, who carried on at the same address until about 1860. This weapon must, therefore, have been assembled by Cullum before 1797 and probably about 1790.

*Midshipman, R.N.*

*Hilt*, gilt octagonal pommel, fluted white ivory grip, with gilt band round the centre having a small oval shield on the obverse with engraved crown and fowl anchor. A ring

for dirk-knot attached to the pommel. The cross-bar has inversed ends, curves outward on the obverse side and has in the centre five small balls.

*Blade*, straight, flat back, one groove up to the point, which is a double-edged spear point. Length  $14\frac{3}{4}$  in. Width  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. Plain steel, no engraving.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt lockets and rings with chape, stud for frog on obverse of top locket. Length  $15\frac{1}{4}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. The chape is missing. Top locket  $1\frac{7}{8}$  in. Mid locket  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. No dirk-knot (c.f. Fig. XVI).

This is a rather later pattern of dirk than No. 2 and is of a similar type to the dress-sword worn by Commissioned Executive Officers and Flag Officers of the period. See remarks on No. 6. It was probably fashionable for Midshipmen about the same period as the No. 6 sword, which disappeared after 1805 when the first regulation sword was introduced.

No. 8

### DRESS-SWORD

1805-1811

*All Commissioned (Executive) Officers, R.N.*

Attributable to *Admiral Sir (William) Sidney Smith, G.C.B.* (1764-1840)

*Hilt*, gilt stirrup guard with langets to hilt. That on the obverse engraved with an anchor. A metal plate of some kind appears to have been riveted to the reverse langet, but has become detached; grip, white polished ivory, bound with three gilt wires, lion's head back-piece, mane extending only one-third down the back. Overall  $4\frac{3}{4}$  in.

*Blade*, straight, two-edged diamond section with spear point. Probably Spanish. Length  $32\frac{5}{8}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. at shoulder. Engraved both sides: "UN DIOS—UNA LEI Y UN REI". No decoration.

*Scabbard*, length 33 in. black leather with two gilt lockets and rings and chape. Top locket 4 in. Mid locket 2 in. Chape  $6\frac{1}{4}$  in. The mid locket is engraved with emblems. No stud on top locket for frog suspension, which on the reverse has the sword-cutler's name:

S. Brunn

To H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Charing X. London.

This name enables the sword to be more or less accurately dated, for Brunn (Samuel) started business in 1799 at 55 Charing Cross, continuing there until 1804, and at 56 Charing Cross, 1805-1820. George IV was Prince of Wales until 1811 when he became Prince Regent. Moreover, the hilt and scabbard are of the regulation pattern introduced August 1805, so that the date would be between 1805-1811.

It would seem highly probable that the sword was formerly possessed by Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, G.C.B. (1764-1840).

In his will, dated 8 March, 1833, he makes the following bequests:—

*Sword No. 1.* "I give and bequeath unto my eldest brother and his heirs male, my

naval uniform sword of the old regulation (1805) with the motto 'Un Dios una Ley y un Rey'<sup>1</sup> on the blade, as an heirloom, to remain and descend in the family until the heirs male thereof shall be extinct, when I will and direct that it be deposited in the church at Ashford where is the vault of our Saxon ancestry."

*Sword No. 2.* "I further give and bequeath into my said nephew William Sidney Smith (previously mentioned, a Commander in His Majesty's Navy) the sword which was presented to me by the City of London after my return from Egypt, also all my books, charts, &c. . . with the exception of my regulation naval sword which I have disposed of as hereinafter mentioned."

*Sword No. 3.* "I bequeath to Septimus Arabin, Esq., Captain R.N., residing at 6 Rue d'Anjou, Paris . . . my regulation naval sword (1827) hereinafter mentioned, as a memento of his long, gallant and zealous naval services under my command."

Captain Septimus Arabin, later Rear-Admiral (Retd.), had married Maria Rumbold, the second surviving daughter of Sir Sidney's wife by her first husband. On the death of Sir Sidney Smith, in 1840, the sword passed to Captain Arabin, who, on his death in 1855, bequeathed it to the Royal United Service Institution, where it is to-day. (No. 317.)

*Sword No. 1* assimilates so closely to No. 8 in the *N.M.M.*, described on page 32, that there can be little doubt that they are one and the same. The motto in Spanish on the blade is not common to British naval swords, which, if of foreign make, are nearly always from Solingen in Germany, and very rarely from Toledo in Spain. It is curious that the Admiral should not have altered the terms of his will regarding this sword, for he had been informed some years previously by the College of Arms that his family had no connection whatever with the Smyths of Ashford and it has been ascertained that no Smith swords or memorials are in Ashford church.

*The subsequent history of Swords 1 and 2 is as follows:*—Shortly after Sir Sidney Smith's death, in 1840, in the house of Captain Arabin in Paris, a public sale of his effects took place at the Salle de Ventes, Paris, when his ribbons and decorations of various orders, a number of trinkets and *several swords* were disposed of, these last including Swords Nos. 1 and 2. The former ultimately found its way to the Royal Naval College and thence to the *N.M.M.*, where it is No. 8 in the Museum's collection, whereas the latter passed into oblivion, leaving no traces.

#### *Naval career of Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, G.C.B.*

Born, 1764. Entered Royal Navy, 1777. Lieutenant, 22 May, 1781. Commander, 2 May, 1782. Captain, 7 May, 1783. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, 9 November, 1805; White, 28 April, 1808; Red, 25 October, 1809. Vice-Admiral of the Blue, 31 July, 1810; White, 12 August, 1812; Red, 4 June, 1814. Admiral of the Blue, 19 July, 1821; White, 22 July, 1830; Red, 10 January, 1837. K.C.B., 1815. G.C.B., 1838.

<sup>1</sup> This motto is engraved on the blade of a Spanish sword—No. 28 in the *Catalogue of European Arms and Armour* in the University of Oxford.

Sir Sidney Smith was somewhat of a stormy petrel in his contemporary naval world. To-day he is remembered for his gallant and successful defence of St. Jean d'Acre, on the Syrian coast, against Napoleon, from March to May 1799. For his services on that occasion he received many rewards and honours, amongst which was *Sword No. 2*, presented to him by the City of London. It is unfortunate that this artistic and historic relic has been lost.

No. 9

## DRESS-SWORD

1805-1820

*Flag Officer or Commissioned (Executive) Officer, R.N.*

*Hilt*, gilt stirrup guard and langets with embossed fowl anchor, lion's head back-piece, mane extending only one-third down the back. Grip, white ivory, diamond knurled, bound with three gilt wires. Overall  $4\frac{3}{8}$  in.

*Blade*, flat back, one broad groove up to the point, double-edged spear point. Length  $27\frac{1}{2}$  in. Width  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. at shoulder.

Damascened in blue and gold. Obverse: Royal Cypher GR with crown over.

Reverse: Crown above a shield of Arms ((?) the Royal Arms) and below "Dieu et mon Droit".

*Scabbard*, black leather with two gilt locket and rings and chape. Length  $27\frac{1}{8}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. Top locket  $2\frac{1}{8}$  in. Mid locket  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in. Chape  $3\frac{1}{8}$  in. Lockets ornamented with leaves, &c., in relief. Chape plain.

*Sword-knot*, thin blue and gold rope with round tassel with gold fringe and seventeen bullions, anchor and cable embroidered on each side on a blue ground inside a small gilt "rope" shield.

It is difficult to date this sword accurately, as the type was in use as a dress-sword from about 1805 to 1825. The Royal Cypher indicates that it was made in the reign of George III and it cannot, therefore, have been later than 1820. See No. 46, *N.M.M.*

A similar sword, but with a slightly different grip (plain polished white ivory), is in the R.U.S.I. Museum, (No. 3358) reported to be that worn by Admiral Lord Exmouth at the bombardment of Algiers. This is considered to be the one shown in his portrait by Sir William Beechey, exhibited in 1817.

Both of these are very light dress patterns of the 1805 regulation fighting sword, having a blade about 5 in. shorter and  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. narrower and a considerable amount of ornamentation on the locket and chape.

No. 10

## DRESS-SWORD

1805-1824

*Commissioned (Executive) Officer below Flag Rank, R.N.*

*Hilt*, gilt stirrup guard with langets having embossed crown and fowl anchor, lion's head pommel and back-piece, mane extending half-way down the back, white ivory grip, diamond knurled, bound with three gilt wires. Ring at lion's mouth for sword-knot. Overall  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in.

*Blade*, two-edged diamond section, plain steel, no engraving, with spear point. Length  $26\frac{1}{4}$  in. Width  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt lockets with rings and chape. Length  $26\frac{1}{2}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. Top locket 4 in. Mid locket  $1\frac{7}{8}$  in. Chape  $4\frac{1}{8}$  in.

On reverse of top locket, DEAN, No. 9 Strand, London.

The lockets and chape are quite plain except for horizontal threads. Their edges are serrated.

It is difficult to date this sword except approximately. Having a white ivory grip, it was probably not carried by a Midshipman, though its length suggests this. The blade is one of the oldest patterns of thrusting weapons, common to the early small-swords, and is much earlier than 1800. The hilt is of the pattern introduced in 1805, when the first regulation sword was introduced, and in vogue until 1827. Dean, the sword-cutler, was at 9 Strand from 1807-1824 and this weapon must have been assembled between those dates.

No. 11

## DRESS-SWORD

1805-1826

*Lieutenant, R.N.*

*Hilt*, gilt stirrup guard with langets having engraved anchors, lion's head pommel and back-piece, mane extending one-third down the back, black fish-skin grip bound with three gilt wires. Overall  $4\frac{5}{8}$  in.

*Blade*, straight, two-edged, diamond section, with spear point. Length  $28\frac{1}{2}$  in. Width  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. Plain steel, no engraving.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt lockets with cable pattern rings, chape missing. Top locket  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in. Mid locket  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in. Obverse: Top locket heavily embossed and engraved with a leaf pattern. Oval medallion in centre having the figure of Hope with an anchor in relief. Mid locket:—Oval in centre with floral design in relief. Engraved on reverse of top locket:

DRURY

Sword cutler to

His Majesty

Strand London

This might have been the sword of a Midshipman on account of its length, that for a Master or Warrant Officer should have been 32 in. long and  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. wide, and on account of its black fish-skin grip. But it is much more ornate, so far as the scabbard is concerned, than a Midshipman would be likely to carry and the lion's head pommel was not proper for a Master's, Mate's or Midshipman's sword.

It is more probable that this unusually ornate weapon was that of a Lieutenant. In the *Naval Monitor* by Lieutenant C. Claxton, R.N. (2nd edn., 1828), he explains that in 1814 "lieutenants had black-handled uniform swords, and commanders and post-captains ivory".

Drury, the sword-cutlers, were goldsmiths from 1777 to 1789 and goldsmiths and sword-cutlers from 1789 to about 1850 (or later) at 32 Strand, London.

*Lieutenant, R.N.*

Presented by *Mrs. W. G. Cunningham*, Maisonette, Lime Grove Avenue, Matlock.

11 March, 1943

Formerly the possession of *Admiral Alfred Luckraft* (1792-1871)

*Hilt*, gilt stirrup guard, langets with embossed crown and anchor, black fish-skin grip, bound with three gilt wires, lion's head pommel and back-piece, mane extending half-way down the back. Overall  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in.

*Blade*, flat back, straight, one broad shallow groove nearly to the point, which is double-edged  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. from the end.

Length  $26\frac{3}{8}$  in. Width  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. Engraved only, no damascening.

Engraved. Obverse: Floral decoration and, above, naval emblems.

Reverse: Floral decoration and, above, naval emblems.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt locket and rings, and gilt chape. Length  $26\frac{1}{2}$  in. Width at mouth 1 in. Top locket  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. Mid locket 2 in. Chape  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in.

The lockets and chape are heavily chased with floral design and leaves.

*Sword-knot*, blue and gold cord, round tassel with gold fringe and eighteen gold bullions, anchor and cable embroidered each side on a blue ground inside a small oval shield with cable edge. The anchor and cable nearly rubbed away. This was the regulation sword-knot for Commissioned Officers 1805-1827.

The donor on presenting this sword stated that it belonged to Admiral William Luckraft "who died 11 December, 1871", but he was the eldest brother of Alfred and died between December 1864 and March 1865, as a Rear-Admiral (Retd.). It was Alfred Luckraft who died on the date given, and his services in the Royal Navy are given below. This weapon is taken to be that of a Lieutenant, though it has a black grip to the hilt. On account of its length it might have belonged to a Midshipman, but his sword would not have had a lion's head pommel. See remarks under No. 11 as to Lieutenants having black sword grips.

*Sword-belt*, a portion of the original belt is attached.

#### *Services in the Royal Navy of Admiral Alfred Luckraft*

Born, 2 April, 1792. From 1799 his name was down for H.M.S. MONARCH, which ship he joined in 1801 as a 1st Class Volunteer and was present in her at the Battle of Copenhagen, April 1801. As a Midshipman in the MARS at Trafalgar in 1805 he was slightly wounded in the leg. He became a Sub-Lieutenant, March 1808, and Lieutenant 1810. In that rank he served in the BLONDE at the reduction of Morea Castle in 1828. Performed distinguished service on shore. Mentioned in despatches. Created Knight of the Legion of Honour and awarded the Order of the Redeemer of Greece. Promoted Commander 28 October, 1829, and Post-Captain 28 June, 1838. He retired in 1853 and became a Rear-Admiral, 4 November, 1857, Vice-Admiral, 15 June, 1864, and Admiral, 10 September, 1869, on the Retired List. He died 11 December, 1871.

*Commissioned (Executive) Officers, R.N.*

*Hilt*, gilt stirrup guard, langets with engraved foul anchor, lion's head pommel and back-piece, mane extending only one-third down the back; white polished ivory grip, bound with three gilt wires.

*Blade*, straight, flat back, one broad shallow groove to the point, which is a double-edged spear point. Length  $32\frac{3}{4}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. Damascened in blue and gold.

Engraved. Obverse: Naval trophy. Royal Arms above.

Reverse: Naval trophy. Crown and foul anchor above.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt lockets and rings and chape. Length  $32\frac{3}{4}$  in. Width  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in. Top locket  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. Mid locket  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. Chape  $4\frac{3}{8}$  in.

On reverse of top locket:

DUDLEY

Grand Parade

Portsmouth.

This sword is the regulation pattern introduced in August 1805 and continued until 1827.

*Physician or Surgeon, R.N.*

*Hilt*, gilt "small-sword" pattern with olive-shaped pommel, embryo pas d'âne, boat shell, and black fish-skin grip bound with three gilt wires. Small shield on grip with an anchor, and a snake twisted round the shank, the seal of the Sick and Hurt Office. Overall 6 in.

*Blade*, straight, triangular, hollow.

Length 33 in. Width  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. at shoulder. Engraved on both sides with a Royal Crown.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt lockets and rings and chape. The centre portion of the leather on the obverse is tooled with a diamond pattern.

On reverse of top locket:

READ

Cutler

Portsmouth

This sword was the regulation pattern for Medical Officers, R.N., as ordered in January 1825, but it is probable that it was of the same pattern laid down 4 August, 1805, the details of the Admiralty Orders having been lost. It continued as the regulation until 1833. (C.f. Fig. XIV.)

*Note:* The regulation pattern of the sword for the Secretarial or Paymaster Branch of the Royal Navy at this period was exactly the same as No. 14 with the exception that the shield on the grip of the hilt would have two anchors crossed "in saltire", the seal of the Victualling Office.



*Physician or Surgeon, R.N.*

*Hilt*, gilt stirrup guard, lion's head pommel and back-piece, mane extending down the whole of the back, white polished ivory grip, bound with three gilt wires. Originally langets each side, now broken off. Overall 5 in.

In centre of the quillon on obverse: TRAFALGAR

*Blade*, straight, flat back, one broad shallow groove to the point, which is a spear point. Length  $32\frac{5}{8}$  in. Width 1 in.

Damascened in blue and gold.

On back edge: J. Runkel. Solingen.

Engraved. Obverse: Royal Cypher GR with crown over & above, A crown and fowl anchor

TRAFALGAR

A figure

(MARS)

Reverse: Royal Arms, crown over.

*Scabbard*, black leather, one long (11 in.) highly ornamented gilt locket and ditto chape ( $10\frac{1}{8}$  in.). The locket has two snakes at the side, in lieu of rings, for the belt slings.

The locket is embossed on the obverse with ornamentation in heavy relief comprising the Wand of Aesculapius with an oval, containing a lion's head, in the centre. At top and bottom Neptune's trident supported on each side by sprays of bay leaves.

On reverse: PROSSER. Charing Cross. London.

This sword was presented to some Naval Medical Officer who was present at Trafalgar, 21 October, 1805, but his name is not now known or by whom the presentation was made.

*Master of the Fleet, Masters and Warrant Officers, R.N.*

*Hilt*, gilt stirrup guard, langets having engraved anchor and cable. Plain rounded pommel and back-piece with a flute round the top and down the back. Black fish-skin grip, bound with three gilt wires. Overall  $4\frac{3}{4}$  in.

*Blade*, straight, flat back, one broad shallow groove to the point. Length 33 in. Width  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in.

Engraved. Obverse: Royal Coat of Arms with naval emblems.

Reverse: Crown and anchor with naval emblems.

The blade is of bright steel, "the etching not blued or gilt".

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt lockets and rings and gilt chape. Top locket 2 in. Mid locket  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. Chape  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in.

On reverse of top locket: NECK, 16 Ordnance Row, Portsea.

This is approximately the regulation pattern of 1825 except that the blade is 1 in. too long. It has been recorded as a dress rather than a fighting sword for the reasons given in No. 5.

*Officer of Flag Rank, R.N.*

*Hilt*, gilt solid half-basket guard with raised bars and crown and anchor badge, lion's head pommel and back-piece, mane extending only one-third down the back, white fish-skin grip, bound with three gilt wires. Overall  $6\frac{1}{4}$  in.

*Blade*, curved with round back and double-edged spear point. Length  $30\frac{1}{2}$  in. Width at shoulder  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in.

Engraved. Obverse:

PROSSER  
Maker to the King and  
H.R.H. the Lord High  
Admiral  
LONDON

above, Royal Arms;  
lion and crown  
over.

Reverse:

As above except Charing  
Cross  
(in place of London).

above, crown and  
foul anchor.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt lockets and rings with chape. Top locket  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. Mid locket  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in. Chape  $8\frac{1}{8}$  in.

Length  $30\frac{7}{8}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in.

Obverse: Engraved with acorns and oak leaves on lockets and chape with honeysuckle ornament at the foot of the chape.

Reverse: On top locket, PROSSER. Maker to the King and Royal Family, London.

*Sword-knot*, blue and gold rope; the blue and gold vellum basket-work head and bullion tassel are missing.

The blade and hilt are dated 1827, indicated by the facts that H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence was only Lord High Admiral for one year, 1827-1828, and the guard of the hilt is in one solid mould according to the new regulations of 1827. A year or two later a folding flap was fitted on the inside. The scabbard is dated 1833 and may be, or not, the original scabbard refitted. In 1832 the shoulder belt from which the 1827 sword was suspended in a frog was changed to a waist belt with slings, necessitating two lockets with rings in place of the original single top locket with hook.

A similar weapon with Prosser blade and hilt, and scabbard of 1833, formerly owned by Admiral of the Fleet Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G.C.B. (1773-1854), is now in the possession of Colonel Warburton Davies, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.

*1st Class Volunteer, R.N. or Foreign Navy*

Presented by G. R. Brigstocke, The Terrace, Ryde, Isle of Wight, 10 October, 1944

*Hilt*, gilt metal pommel and back-piece serrated, black ivory or ebony grip, lower part diamond knurled. A double, slender, gilt chain as hand guard. Overall  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in.

*Blade*, very curved, flat back, no grooves. Length  $15\frac{1}{4}$  in. direct. Width  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. at shoulder. Damascened in blue and gold.

Engraved. Obverse: Crossed colour staff with halberd.

Reverse: Crossed colour staff with cannon.

*Scabbard*, black leather, with two gilt locket and rings and gilt chape. Top locket  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. Mid locket  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. Chape 4 in.

No stud on top locket.

It is difficult to date this dirk or even to give its nationality with any certainty. There was no regulation pattern in the Royal Navy and the type seems to have depended on the owner's taste. This has a black grip and a serrated back, neither of which were common to British dirks, though No. 58 Dirk (*N.M.M.*) has a black grip. If British, it would be of a date about 1820–1835 and worn by a 1st Class Volunteer, but it is more probably Dutch or Danish.

The donor when presenting it inquired whether it could have belonged to a relative, Lieutenant William Hopson Player, R.N. (1757–1790), but this is highly improbable. In his day the dirk was of an entirely different pattern with a straight blade, and these curved dirks are not earlier than 1820 or thereabouts. In 1835 the straight-bladed dirk was reverted to, as it remains to-day (1954).

No. 19

DIRK

1820–1835

*1st Class Volunteer, R.N.*

*Hilt*, lion's head pommel and back-piece, mane extending half-way down the back. Small eye in the lion's mouth for a light gilt chain (double) as knuckle guard. (The chain is missing.) White ivory grip, diamond knurled, straight quillons, and langets with crown and foul anchor in relief. Overall 4 in.

*Blade*, very curved, two-edged. Plain steel, no engraving. Length  $15\frac{1}{4}$  in.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt locket, stud on top locket and ring on mid locket, with gilt chape.

Top locket  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. Mid locket  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. Chape  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in.

This scabbard is not that properly appertaining to the dirk, but it is of the same contemporary pattern.

No. 20

PRESENTATION DIRK

1824

*1st Class Volunteer, R.N.*

*Hilt*, lion's head pommel and back-piece, mane extending only one-third down the back, white ivory grip lower part diamond knurled; the gilt (double) chain for knuckle guard is missing. Overall  $4\frac{3}{8}$  in.

*Blade*, very curved, flat back, no grooves. Length  $15\frac{7}{8}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. Damascened in blue and gold.

Engraved. Obverse: Crossed colour staffs and lances, with pennons.

Reverse: Crossed colour staffs and lances, with banners.

*Scabbard*, gilt metal on black leather foundation, with two panels showing the leather case. Two rings for the belt slings, the top ring  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. below the mouth, and the lower ring 6 in. Length  $16\frac{3}{8}$  in.

Engraved. Obverse: Top locket—A target or shield with crossed axe, lances, &c. Centre oval panel—Foul anchor and cable, in relief.

Reverse: Top locket—J. SALTER, 35 Strand, Sword Cutler and Jeweller. Centre oval panel—Foul anchor and cable, in relief.

In 1825, and after, J. Salter was at 73 Strand.

This is a fancy weapon and on account of the very elaborate and ornate scabbard it is considered to be a presentation specimen.

No. 21

## PRESENTATION SWORD

1830

*Presented to Lieutenant James A. Legard, R.N.*

*Hilt*, gilt very elaborate and ornate square guard, lion's head pommel and back-piece, mane extending the whole of the way down the back and ending in two paws overlapping the grip which is of white ivory, diamond knurled. The knuckle guard is a club with a serpent twisted round it, the serpent's head passing through a ring in the lion's mouth, the quillons are a bundle of fasces with a lictor's axe and the two langets each has an embossed head. (Neptune?)

*Blade*, flat back, very curved, one broad shallow groove with spear point. Length  $31\frac{1}{4}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in.

Engraved. Obverse: On shoulder, SALTER. Sword-Cutler to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, London. Above this, Britannia with her shield and spear under the Royal Arms surmounted by a lion and crown, and naval emblems.

Reverse: On shoulder, SALTER, Sword-Cutler, No. 73 Strand, London, under a crown and foul anchor and in the centre:—"PRESENTED TO LIEUT. JAMES H. LEGARD OF H.M. Bomb Vessel *Infernal* by the PETTY OFFICERS and Ships COMPANY, as a SMALL MARK of their RESPECT and REGARD, June 10th, 1830."

*Scabbard*, wood sheath covered light blue plush, two gilt locket with rings and gilt chape, all highly embossed with appropriate emblems. Length  $33\frac{1}{4}$  in. Width  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in.

Obverse: Top locket, heavy relief, in an oval, of the slaying of the Medusa. Mid locket, heavy relief, in an oval, Mars. Chape: heavy relief, in circle, Perseus.

Reverse: On shoulder, Salter, sword-cutler to the Duke of Sussex. Corner of the Adelphi, 73 Strand, London.

*Sword-belt*, light blue plush, with two parallel gold bands. Centre clasp:—Gilt circle with crown and foul anchor.

*Sword-knot*, plain gold cord with tassel and twelve gold bullions.

*Career in Royal Navy of Captain James A. Legard, R.N.*

Lieutenant James Anlaby Legard, R.N., to whom this sword was presented, was a Mate in 1825 and passed his examination in that year, being promoted to Lieutenant 22 October, 1827, for his services at the Battle of Navarino, and joining the *BRISK*, 10, Captain Thomas Smith. On 2 March, 1829, he joined the *INFERNAL*, bomb, 10, on the Mediterranean Station. She was paid off at Chatham before September 1830, so that he was only about eighteen months in her as 1st Lieutenant, and as the ship does not appear to have experienced any active or particular service during that time, it is not now quite clear why the ship's company should have specially presented him with this sword. Probably he made himself very popular, by firm, but kindly and sympathetic, treatment of the Petty Officers and men at a time when discipline was very severe in some ships. After two years on half-pay he was appointed, 30 August, 1832, to the *AETNA*, 6, Captain Edward Belcher, employed in the river Douro for the protection of British property during the civil war and it was no doubt due to his services to the crown of Portugal that he was awarded by the King the honour of the Portuguese Order of the "Tower and Sword". From 1833 to 1838 he served continuously in ships in the Mediterranean and was promoted Commander, 28 June, 1838, and went on half-pay. On 1 April, 1856, he became a Captain on the Retired List and had no further sea service. In 1844 he obtained the royal permission to accept and wear the insignia of a K.T.S.<sup>1</sup> He died between June and September 1869.

No. 22

FIGHTING SWORD

1830

*Commissioned Officer below the rank of General, Royal Marines*

*Hilt*, gilt open-work half-basket guard, with the King's Cypher WIVR and crown over inserted in the outward bars, with folding flap on the inside, and lined with black patent leather. Black fish-skin grip bound with three gilt wires. Overall 5½ in.

*Blade*, slightly curved, round back terminating off to a chamfer within 9 in. of the point.

Length 32½ in. Width at shoulder 1½ in.

Engraved. Obverse and Reverse: Royal Cypher WIVR and crown over.

*Scabbard*, black leather, with two gilt lockets and rings and gilt chape. Top locket 3½ in. Mid locket 3½ in. Chape 7 in. The top locket has a stud on obverse for frog suspension.

Lockets and chape ornamented with fluted threads and scrolls.

*Sword-knot*, gold tape with crimson and gold tassel (silk?).

<sup>1</sup> *The Antient and Most Noble Order of the Tower and Sword. Portugal.* Founded in 1459 and reformed 1808 and 1832; was for Personal Merit, i.e. distinguished feats of arms, acts of courage, &c., chiefly military. Three classes:—Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commanders and Knights (or Chevaliers). The list of the Knights, in 1838, contained the names of a number of British Naval and Military Officers.

The foregoing was the War Office regulation pattern for Infantry Officers of the Army, which was also that for Officers of the R.M. The weapon can be definitely dated by the King's Cypher and crown on the blade as 1830, the first year of the reign of William IV, and to the fact that the regulation blade was altered in 1831 to 1 in. width at the shoulder.

The black leather and gilt mountings of the scabbard was the regulation pattern for all Officers below the rank of General when worn at Levees, Drawing-rooms, and in evening dress.

The round-backed blade remained as regulation for the Army until 1846 when the Wilkinson pattern, with a flat back, superseded it, the Navy retaining the same blade, also, until 1846. Referring to this round-backed blade, Mr. John Latham, Director of the Wilkinson Sword Company, in a paper read at the R.U.S.I., Whitehall, in 1862, stated "it was the worst form of any blade and the arrangement of hilt, blade and shape the worst possible that could be contrived".

No. 23

## FIGHTING SWORD

1827-1833

*Commissioned Officer below Flag Rank, R.N.*

Lent by *Captain R. Oliver-Bellasis, C.B., C.V.O., R.N., February 1946.*

Formerly possessed by *Admiral R. A. Oliver (1811-1889).*

*Hilt*, gilt solid half-basket guard with raised bars, and crown and anchor badge. Lion's head back-piece, the mane extending only one-third down the back; white fish-skin grip bound with three gilt wires. Overall 6 in.

*Blade*, slightly curved, with a round (or pipe) back and a double-edged spear point. Length 30½ in. Width 1¾ in. at the hilt. This blade has been fitted to the hilt without a shoulder, as customary, and it emerges straight from the hilt.

Engraved. Obverse: Royal Arms in centre and, below, Oliver coat of arms.

Reverse: Prosser, London, Maker to the King, and, above it, crown and fowl anchor.

*Arms on the blade*, Oliver of Tygroney and Cherry Mount, Co. Wicklow. Or a chevron sable between two pellets in chief sable and a mullet naient in base proper.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt locketts with rings and chape. Length 31½ in. Top and mid locketts 3 in. Chape 6½ in. Locketts and chape ornamented with threads and scrolls.

*Sword-knot*, blue and gold rope with blue and gold vellum basket-work head and twelve gold bullions. Regulation pattern of 1827 and later.

It is difficult to date this weapon accurately. The blade and hilt<sup>1</sup> are of the regulation pattern of 1827, though the former, as mounted, is 1 in. short. The scabbard approximates to the regulations of June 1833 for Commissioned Officers below Flag Rank. It was probably acquired by its first possessor in 1838 on his promotion to Lieutenant.

<sup>1</sup> The solid half-basket guard has no folding flap, indicating that it was of the 1827 regulation pattern.

The sword formerly belonged to *Admiral Richard Aldworth Oliver*, the grandfather of Captain R. Oliver-Bellasis, R.N.

Born, 6 December, 1811. Entered Royal Navy, 26 April, 1825. Lieutenant, 28 June, 1838. Commander, 23 September, 1844. Captain, 11 December, 1854. Rear-Admiral (Retd.), 20 October, 1872. Vice-Admiral, 9 March, 1878. Admiral, 27 October, 1884. Died, 1889.

No. 24

### DRESS-SWORD

1835-1847

*Officer of Flag Rank, R.N.*

Formerly the possession of *Admiral John Lort Stokes, F.R.G.S.*

*Hilt*, gilt solid half-basket guard, with raised bars and crown and anchor badge; folding flap on the inside. Lion's head pommel and back-piece, mane extending only one-third down the back, white fish-skin grip, bound with three gilt wires. Overall 5½ in.

*Blade*, slight curve, round back with double-edged spear point. Length 30¼ in. Width at shoulder 1 in.

Engraved. Obverse: On shoulder, Widdowson & Veale,  
Sword Cutlers to Prince Albert  
73 Strand, London.

and, above, "Warranted". In centre the Royal Arms.

Reverse: As on obverse and, above, in centre, crown and anchor.

*Scabbard*, black leather, one gilt locket with ring on each side and gilt chape, both engraved with oak leaves and scrolls. Length 30½ in. Locket 4 in. Chape 7¾ in.

On reverse of top locket: Widdowson & Veale,  
Goldsmiths & Sword Cutlers.  
73 Strand, London.

*Date*. It is difficult to date this weapon accurately as the hilt and blade are of the 1833 regulation, though not the correct sizes, so that it may be regarded as a dress weapon. The scabbard is the pattern which was regulation from 1847 to 1856. See the sword scabbard on the statue of Captain Sir William Peel, R.N., in the entrance hall of the N.M.M.

The blade and hilt were probably acquired when Stokes became a Lieutenant and the scabbard was altered when he was promoted to Captain in 1846, but this does not wholly explain how the 1847 scabbard's locket and chape became those of a Flag Officer, for Stokes did not become a Rear-Admiral until 1864.

For his career in the Royal Navy see No. 25, his fighting sword.

No. 25

### FIGHTING SWORD

1835

*Commissioned Officer, R.N.*

Formerly the possession of *Admiral John Lort Stokes, F.R.G.S.*

*Hilt*, gilt solid half-basket guard, with raised bars, and crown and anchor badge, folding flap on the inside. Lion's head pommel and back-piece, mane extending only

one-third down the back; white fish-skin grip, bound with three gilt wires. Small fixed eyelet at base for sword-knot. Overall  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in.

*Blade*, slight curve, round back, with double-edged spear point. Length 30 in. Width  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. at shoulder. Much rusted.

Engraved. Obverse: Royal Arms and mottoes.

Reverse: Crown and anchor.

*Scabbard*, black leather, with two gilt locket and rings and chape. Length  $30\frac{1}{8}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. Top locket  $4\frac{1}{8}$  in. Mid locket 3 in. Chape 6 in.

On reverse of top locket: WIDDOWSON & VEALE  
Goldsmiths & Sword Cutlers,  
73 Strand, London.

*Sword-knot*, blue and gold rope with vellum basket-work head and twelve gold bullions.

It is difficult to date this sword accurately as it is not strictly of regulation dimensions, but it approximates to the pattern of 1833. The sword-cutlers, Widdowson & Veale, succeeded the very old firm of Salter & Co. at 73 Strand in 1835, so that the sword cannot be of an earlier date. It was probably purchased about 1837, when Stokes became a Lieutenant.

#### *Services of John Lort Stokes in the R.N.*

This officer was a hydrographic surveyor of some distinction in his day and was one of the Officers of the *BEAGLE* on her historic voyage round the world, 1831 to 1836, when Charles Darwin was the naturalist on board.

He was born in 1812, the second son of Henry Stokes, of Scotchwell, and entered the Royal Navy 20 September, 1824, and first went to sea on 2 February, 1826, on board the *BEAGLE*, 10-gun brig, 235 tons, under the command of a namesake, Commander Pringle Stokes, for the survey of the southern parts of America. In November 1828 Commander Stokes died and the 1st Lieutenant, Robert Fitzroy, was promoted to the vacancy and under him John Stokes served until the return of the *BEAGLE* to England in 1830, and again, during her second commission, from 1831-1836. Promoted Lieutenant in January 1837, he joined the *BEAGLE* in February when recommissioned by her former 1st Lieutenant, Commander J. C. Wickham, for the survey of Australia. In March 1841 Wickham was invalided home and Stokes succeeded to the command and was confirmed as Commander in the following August. For the next two years he was engaged in the survey of Timor and of New England, returning to England in 1843 after nearly eighteen years in the same ship. During the next three years he wrote *Discoveries in Australia, with an Account of the Coasts and Rivers explored and surveyed during the Voyage of the Beagle, 1837-1843*, published in 1846. Promoted Captain in July that year, he took command of the *ACHERON*, to be employed for the next four years on the survey of New Zealand. After the *ACHERON* was paid off at Sydney in 1851, Stokes spent some years on half-pay, but was again employed from 1860-1863 in surveying



the coasts of the English Channel. He was twice married, leaving issue, and died 11 June, 1885.

Born, 1812. Entered Royal Navy, 20 September, 1824. Lieutenant, 10 January, 1837. Commander, 16 August, 1841. Captain, 4 July, 1846. Rear-Admiral, 9 February, 1864. Retired, 1 April, 1870. Vice-Admiral, 14 July, 1871. Admiral, 1 August, 1877.

No. 26

DRESS-SWORD

1833

*Commodore 2nd Class or Captain, R.N.*

*Hilt*, gilt solid half-basket guard, with raised bars and crown and anchor badge, folding flap on the inside. Lion's head pommel and back-piece, mane extending only one-third down the back; white fish-skin grip bound with three gilt wires. Overall  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in.

*Blade*, slight curve, round back and double-edged spear point. Length  $31\frac{3}{4}$  in. Width at shoulder 1 in.

Engraved. Obverse: Royal Arms.

Reverse: Crown and anchor.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt locket and rings and chape. Ornamented with scrolls on lockets and chape. Length  $31\frac{3}{4}$  in. Top locket 4 in. Mid locket 3 in. Chape 7 in.

*Sword-knot*, only a small piece of blue and gold rope attached.

*Sword-belt*. Light blue silk webbing, 1 in. wide with two flat slings  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide. Gilt mountings with circular gilt clasp in front, laurel embossed edges with crown and anchor in centre, and two similar side circular clasps. Plain gilt buckles and clips to the slings. This is the pattern of a Captain's un-dress belt in 1825.

The blade is not the regulation size for 1833, it is  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. too long and  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. too narrow and is therefore, taken to be a dress-sword rather than a fighting weapon.

No. 27

DRESS-SWORD

1836

*Commissioned Officer of Commander's rank and junior, R.N.*

Presented by Sir P. Malcolm Stewart, Bart., O.B.E., 1935

The sword of Commander John Pollard, R.N. (1787-1869)

*Hilt*, gilt solid half-basket guard, with raised bars and crown and anchor badge, and folding flap on the inside. Lion's head pommel and back-piece mane extending only one-third down the back; white fish-skin grip bound with three gilt wires. Overall  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in.

*Blade*, slight curve, round back and a double-edged spear point. Length  $27\frac{1}{4}$  in. Width at shoulder 1 in.

Engraved. Obverse: Royal Arms, with lion and crown above.

Reverse: Crown and anchor.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt locket and rings and chape. Length 28½ in. Top locket 4¼ in. Mid locket 3 in. Chape 6½ in. The lockets and chape are plain except for horizontal threads, indicating that the weapon is that proper to a Commander or commissioned ranks junior.

Engraved on reverse of top locket: Lieut. John Pollard, R.N.  
H.M.S. BRUNSWICK, 1810.

The date on the scabbard is misleading for, in the first place, Lieutenant Pollard was not in the BRUNSWICK in 1810, but earlier, as mentioned below, and, secondly, the sword is of the pattern introduced in 1833, though it is not strictly regulation, being lighter and smaller. In consequence it has been classed as a dress-sword, for Lieutenant Pollard must have acquired it about the time of his appointment, 2 August, 1836, as Lieutenant in charge of a Coast Guard Station in Ireland after five years on half-pay, and his days of active service and fighting were over.

Now the sword itself may not be of great interest, but the personality of its original owner is decidedly so on account of his connection with Lord Nelson at Trafalgar.

#### *Services of Commander John Pollard, R.N.*

Born 27 July, 1787, he entered the Royal Navy as a 1st Class Volunteer on 1 November, 1797, in the HAVICK, which ship was wrecked in St. Aubin's Bay, Jersey, in 1800. Promoted Midshipman in 1805, he joined the VICTORY and served as Signal Midshipman in her at Trafalgar. In that capacity he was on the poop and noticed when a number of soldiers in the tops of the French *Redoutable*, 74, commenced a destructive fire of musketry on the Officers and men on the poop and quarter-deck of the VICTORY. He seized a musket and, fed with a supply of ball cartridges by the Signal Quartermaster, King, continued firing at the enemy soldiers every time they rose breast high above the aprons round the tops until not one was to be seen. As King handed him the last packet of cartridges he (King) received a musket ball in his forehead and fell dead at his side. When the action terminated, Mr. Pollard was the only Officer left alive on the poop. Thus originated the idea that he had killed the man who shot Lord Nelson, and Mr. Pollard used to relate that, after the action, Captain Hardy, in the VICTORY's ward-room publicly congratulated him upon having avenged the death of the Vice-Admiral.

There was, however, much controversy over this matter in after years, and in 1826 a French serjeant claimed to be the man who shot Nelson, publishing his memoirs in *Adventures of a French Serjeant from 1805-1823*. But his veracity in his account of the Trafalgar incident and his adventures, when, subsequently, secretary to Admiral Ville-neuve, has not been accepted by British historians. The whole matter is admirably dealt with in the *Mariner's Mirror*, Vol. 22, 1936, pp. 470-4, by the late Mr. Bonner-Smith, who concludes his article with a letter in the *Times* of 13 May, 1863, by Lieutenant Pollard, and to him he considers the honour is due of having "shot the man who shot Nelson". Mr. Pollard was promoted Lieutenant 14 November, 1806, joining the

DECADE, 36, in the English Channel, and, 25 December, 1807, the BRUNSWICK, 74, Captain Thomas Graves, in the Baltic. He remained in her until March 1809, when he was placed on half-pay, resuming service from 1810-1814, when he had to return to half-pay through illness. From 1828-1831 he was in ordinary at Chatham, and from 2 August, 1836, to 1853 as a Lieutenant in charge of a Coast Guard Station in Ireland. In the latter year he was admitted to Greenwich Hospital, on 1 July, 1864, becoming a Commander on the Retired List, and dying in April 1868.

A picture of the death of Nelson was painted by Denis Dighton (1792-1827) from the description related to him by Mr. Pollard. The Midshipman in the centre of the foreground with a musket at his shoulder, in the act of firing, was Midshipman Pollard. The seaman falling to the deck at his side was the Signal Quartermaster, King.

No. 28

DRESS-SWORD

Hilt and blade 1833  
Scabbard after 1846

*Commissioned Officer below Flag Rank, R.N.*

Lent by *Captain R. Oliver-Bellasis, C.B., C.V.O., R.N., February 1946*

Formerly possessed by *Admiral R. A. Oliver (1811-1889)*

*Hilt*, gilt solid half-basket guard with raised bars and crown and anchor badge, with folding flap on the inside; lion's head pommel and back-piece, mane extending only one-third down the back; white fish-skin grip bound with three gilt wires. Overall  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in.

*Blade*, slightly curved, with a round back and a double-edged spear point. Length 31 in. Width  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. at the hilt.

Engraved. Obverse: Royal Arms.

Reverse: Crown and foul anchor.

It should be noted that this blade is mounted similarly to sword No. 23, having no shoulder and emerging straight from the hilt.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt locket and rings and chape. Length  $32\frac{1}{2}$  in. Top locket  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. Chape  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. This scabbard has a trumpet-shaped mouth and is clearly not the proper sheath for the blade, being nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. too long and of a much later date. The trumpet-shaped mouth was introduced in 1846, but the locket at that date had two rings, one on each side, and there was no second locket. Two lockets, each with a ring, came in some years later. It is difficult, therefore, to date the scabbard, which must be after 1846 and in any case it is the wrong scabbard for the blade. It is understood that the weapon was originally possessed by Admiral Richard Aldworth Oliver (see No. 23) and it must have been his dress-sword whilst he was on the active list and had not attained Flag Rank. (The scabbard is not that of a Flag Officer.)

The *sword-knot* is of the pattern introduced in 1891 and could never have belonged to the Admiral, who died in 1889, (see No. 23). It is of blue and gold cord with barrel-shaped mould covered with blue and gold gimp, with blue bullion at the end.

*Commissioned Officer Royal Marines, below Field Rank*

Presented by *Colonel E. G. Dunn, D.S.O.*, late Royal Ulster Rifles

Originally possessed by *Major William Dunn, R.M.*

*Hilt*, gilt open-work half-basket guard with the Queen's Cypher and crown inserted in the outward bars, with folding flap on the inside. Lined with black patent leather, now missing. Black fish-skin grip, bound with three gilt wires. Overall  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in.

*Blade*, slight curve, flat back, one broad shallow groove to within  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in. of the point, which is a spear point. Length  $32\frac{3}{8}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. at the shoulder.

Engraved. Tappolet, Lombard Street, London.

*Scabbard*, black leather, with two gilt lockets and rings and chape. Length  $32\frac{3}{4}$  in. Top locket  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. Mid locket  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. Chape  $7\frac{3}{4}$  in. with a shoe in addition. The top locket has a gilt embossed stud on the obverse for frog suspension. Lockets and chape ornamented with fluted threads and scrolls of a military pattern.

This sword is of the regulation pattern for Commissioned Officers of the Royal Marines below Field Rank between 1846–1872. It is similar to the Army Infantry pattern sword of 1846. Scabbards of this pattern were the regulation for *all* Commissioned Officers at Levees, Drawing-rooms and in mess dress. The steel scabbard for Officers below Field Rank did not come in until 1872.

*Services of William Dunn in the R.M.*

2nd Lieutenant, 18 August, 1846. 1st Lieutenant, 27 May, 1848. Captain, 1 September, 1857. Last served in H.M.S. DUNCAN, Guard Ship, Queensferry, 1869. Major (Retd.), 24 July, 1869. Died 1870.

Presented by his grandson, *Colonel E. G. Dunn, D.S.O.*

*Commissioned Officer below Flag Rank, R.N.*

Formerly possessed by *Admiral Thomas Barnardiston (1833–1907)*

*Hilt*, solid half-basket guard, folding flap on the inside, with raised bars and crown and anchor badge. Lion's head pommel and back-piece, mane extending all the way down the back. White fish-skin grip bound with three gilt wires.

*Blade*, slight curve, flat back, one broad shallow groove, and double-edged spear point. Length  $30\frac{3}{8}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in.

Engraved. Obverse: Proof mark on shoulder; above, Royal Arms and mottoes.

Reverse: Henry Wilkinson

Gun & Sword Maker.

Pall Mall. London.

Above, crown and anchor.

On back edge, maker's number, 6388

Sold to Lieutenant Barnardiston, R.N., 1 February, 1856. The blade, then:—Length 32½ in. Width 1½ in.

*Scabbard*, black leather, with two gilt locket and rings and chape. Length 30½ in. Width 1½ in. Top locket 4½ in. Mid locket 3½ in. Chape 7 in. The top locket has two rings, one on each side. Locket and chape ornamented with fluted threads only.

*Sword-knot*, blue and gold rope, with vellum basket-work head and twelve gold bullions.

This sword, though dated 1856, is not of the regulation pattern of 11 April, 1856, but more nearly approaches it than the earlier pattern of 1847. The scabbard was probably that of an older sword fitted to the new blade of 1856, for the top locket has two rings, one on each side, the pattern of the single locket of the 1847 sword. When new, the blade was 1½ in. too long to be regulation size.

*Services in the Royal Navy of Thomas Barnardiston*

Born, 4 December, 1833. Mate, 26 March, 1853. Lieutenant, 3 February, 1855. Commander, 24 June, 1862. Captain, 14 August, 1868. Rear-Admiral, 1 January, 1886. Vice-Admiral, 10 September, 1891. Admiral (Retd.), 23 August, 1897. Died, 21 January, 1907.

When the sword was purchased, Lieutenant Barnardiston was serving as Junior Lieutenant of H.M.S. CURACOA, 31, Steam Screw Frigate, 1856.

No. 31

FIGHTING SWORD

1860

*Commissioned Officer below the rank of Major, Royal Marine Light Infantry*

Hilt and blade for all officers below General; Scabbard for Officers junior to a Field Officer. (Note: The Royal Marine Artillery had steel hilts.)

Lent by Mr. T. Hamilton, Kingsfold Garage, Nr. Horsham, Sussex. March 1946

*Hilt*, gilt open-work half-basket guard, with the Queen's Cypher and crown inserted in the outward bars. Black fish-skin grip bound with three gilt wires. Small circular hole in stool of hilt to take spring clip on top locket of scabbard. It is this small fitting which indicates that the weapon was for service afloat and, therefore, for a Marine Officer and not for an Officer of the Army.

*Blade*, slightly curved, flat back, one broad groove, spear point. Length  $32\frac{1}{2}$  in. Width 1 in at the shoulder. On back edge 10701.

Engraved. Wilkinson proof mark on shoulder, above this

Henry Wilkinson

Pall Mall. and above, R.C.J.B. (or R.C.S.B.)

Queen's Cypher and crown.

*Scabbard*, steel, two bands with rings for belt slings,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. and  $10\frac{3}{4}$  in. from the mouth. Length  $33\frac{1}{2}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. at mouth. Spring clip at the top of the top locket to engage with the hole in the hilt. A fitting added by the owner and not an original fitment.

Inquiry shows that the sword was made by Henry Wilkinson in 1860 for Messrs. Hunter & Guthrie, military outfitters, and of the regulation pattern for Infantry Officers of the Army at that date. Reference being made to Messrs. Guthrie & Valentine, 16 Sackville Street, Piccadilly, W.1. (successors of Hunter & Guthrie, 12 Cork Street, Bond Street, W.), as to who purchased the sword in 1860, elicited the fact that they had no books going as far back as that date. (March 1946.)

*Note:* The black patent leather which should be lining the hilt is missing.

This particular weapon, having a steel scabbard, must be that of an Officer junior to a Major, or Field Officer. But the hilt and blade would remain the same if, on promotion, a brass scabbard replaced the steel one, and the substitution of a black leather scabbard with gilt fitments would be regulation for all Officers below General for Levees, Drawing-rooms, and in evening dress.

No. 32

DRESS-SWORD

1860-1870

*Commissioned Officer. Royal Marine Light Infantry of Field Rank*

Lent by Mr. T. Hamilton, Kingsfold Garage, Horsham. March 1946

*Hilt*, gilt open-work half-basket guard, with the Queen's Cypher and crown inserted in the outward bars; gilt pommel and back-piece, black fish-skin grip bound with three gilt wires. (A black patent leather lining to the guard is missing.) Overall  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in.

*Blade*, very slight curve, flat back, one broad shallow groove, with a spear point. Length  $32\frac{1}{2}$  in. Width  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. at the shoulder.

*Scabbard*, brass, two brass bands with rings for belt slings, 2 in. and  $10\frac{3}{4}$  in. from the mouth. Length 34 in. Width 1 in.

This sword is of the same general pattern as the regulation sword for Officers of the Light Infantry Regiments of the Army from 1857-1864 and as in the Admiralty Dress Regulations for Officers of the Royal Marine Light Infantry in 1874. As the measurements of hilt and blade are below the regulation standards and the blade almost straight, it was probably its original owner's dress-sword and not his fighting weapon.

*Commissioned Officer below Flag Rank, R.N.*

*Hilt*, gilt solid half-basket guard, with folding flap on the inside and hole to lock with pin on scabbard; raised bars and crown and anchor badge. Lion's head pommel and back-piece, mane extending all the way down the back. White fish-skin grip, bound with three gilt wires. Overall  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in.

*Blade*, slight curve, double-edged "Claymore" pattern with two grooves extending to within 9 in. of the point, which is a spear point. Length  $30\frac{7}{8}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. at shoulder.

Engraved. Obverse: Proof mark on shoulder. Crown and anchor in the centre, with decoration above and below.

Reverse: F. HIGHATT

Gosport. on shoulder. Royal Arms in centre, with decoration above and below.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt lockets and rings and gilt chape. Pin on reverse of top locket to lock with folding flap on hilt. Lockets and chape with horizontal fluted threads only. Length 31 in. Width  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. Top locket 4 in. Mid locket 3 in. Chape  $7\frac{3}{8}$  in.

*Sword-knot*, blue and gold rope with round tassel and gold fringe with sixteen gold bullions.

As this sword is not strictly of the regulation pattern, it can only be dated approximately. It most nearly approaches the regulations of 1875, but instead of the blade having a flat back with broad shallow groove, it has the so-called "Claymore" type, which is two-edged with two comparatively deep and narrow grooves. Moreover, it is  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. too short and  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. too narrow, with the chape 1 in. too long. The locking stud connecting with the folding flap on the hilt dates it about 1880 at earliest, but the sword-knot with sixteen bullions is of an earlier pattern. On account of its lightness it might be classed as a dress-sword.

*Commissioned Officer below Flag Rank, R.N.*

*Hilt*, gilt solid half-basket guard, with folding flap on the inside and hole to lock with pin on scabbard, raised bars and crown and anchor badge. Lion's head pommel and back-piece, mane extending down the whole length of the back. White fish-skin grip, bound with three gilt wires. Overall  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in.

*Blade*, slight curve, flat back, with broad shallow groove extending to within 7 in. of the point, which is a double-edged spear point. Length  $30\frac{7}{8}$  in. Width 1 in.

Engraved. Obverse: Proof mark; above, in centre, crown over foul anchor with decoration above and below.

Reverse: WALTON                      Royal Arms  
                 Outfitter. Above in centre,                      and  
                 Gosport.                      Mottoes  
                 with decoration above and below.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt locket and rings and gilt chape. Pin on reverse of top locket to lock with folding flap on hilt. Length  $31\frac{1}{4}$  in. Width  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in. Top locket  $4\frac{3}{8}$  in., with bell mouth. Mid locket  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in.

*Sword-knot*, blue and gold rope with vellum basket-work head and thirteen gold bullions.

This has been taken as an Officer's dress rather than fighting sword, as the hilt is smaller than the regulation pattern and the blade shorter and narrower. The chape is too long and is also not of the regulation size.

No. 35

## FIGHTING SWORD

1880

*Commissioned Officer below Commodore, Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers*

*Hilt*, gilt solid half-basket guard, with folding flap on the inside and hole to lock with pin on scabbard, raised bars, and crown and anchor badge between the letters R.N. and A.V. Lion's head pommel and back-piece, mane extending down the whole length of the back. White fish-skin grip bound with three gilt wires.

*Blade*, straight, double-edged "Claymore" pattern with two grooves extending to within 11 in. of the point, which is a spear point. Length  $31\frac{1}{8}$  in. Width 1 in.

Engraved. Obverse: Proof mark on shoulder, in centre, crown and anchor between letters R.N. and A.V. Decoration above and below.

Reverse: DAVIS.                      In centre, Royal Arms,  
                 Outfitter  
                 Liverpool.                      Decoration above and below.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt locket and rings and gilt chape. Pin on reverse of top locket to lock with folding flap on hilt. Length  $31\frac{1}{8}$  in. Width  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in. Top locket 4 in., with bell mouth. Mid locket  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in. Chape  $6\frac{7}{8}$  in.

*Sword-knot*, blue and gold rope with vellum basket-work head and fourteen gold bullions. This was not the regulation pattern for this date, but that for c. 1856. No details are given in the regulations as to the correct sword-knot for the R.N.A.V., but it was probably that fitted to sword No. 36, q.v.

This weapon is not of the regulation pattern, as the blade is of the "Claymore" type, which appears to have been favoured by naval outfitters at this date. It was probably made at Solingen in Germany, and is somewhat narrower than the standard pattern. It more nearly approximates to a fighting rather than to a dress-sword and has been so



classified accordingly. It is the reverse with sword No. 36, which has been considered as the owner's dress-sword. Re R.N.A.V., see remarks at end of No. 36.

No. 36

## DRESS-SWORD

1880

*Commissioned Officer below Commodore, Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers*

*Hilt*, gilt solid half-basket guard, with folding flap on the inside and hole to lock with pin on scabbard, raised bars and crown and anchor badge. Lion's head pommel and back-piece, mane extending down the whole length of the back. White fish-skin grip, bound with three gilt wires.

*Blade*, straight, flat back, one broad shallow groove to within 10 in. of the point, which is a double-edged spear point. Length  $31\frac{3}{8}$  in. Width  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. The blade is of bright steel with a dull blue-gray centre for the engraving.

Obverse, in centre:

ROYAL NAVAL  
(foul anchor)  
ARTILLERY  
VOLUNTEERS

Reverse, on shoulder: Henry Wilkinson

Pall Mall

In centre, Royal Cypher VR with crown over.

On back edge, 27769.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt locketts and rings with gilt chape. Length  $31\frac{3}{8}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. Top locket  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. Mid locket 4 in. Chape  $7\frac{1}{4}$  in.

*Sword-knot*, blue and gold rope with blue and gold tassel, having blue and gold threads. This may have been the correct sword-knot, as no details are given in the regulations as to that for Officers of the R.N.A.V., and, if so, this pattern is similar to that worn by Warrant Officers from and after 1856.

The sword was evidently made for the owner as a dress weapon and as a companion to No. 35, as the hilt and blade are below the regulation measurements and altogether much lighter than its fellow.

*The Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers* were raised under the R.N.A.V. Act in 1873 and at first called the R.N. Artillery Reserve. The force was disbanded on 1 April, 1892, to be succeeded later by the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

No. 37

## FIGHTING SWORD

1880-1890

*Commissioned Officer below Flag Rank, R.N.*

Presented by *Commander C. R. Burgess, O.B.E., R.N.*, June 1946

Formerly possessed by his grandfather, *Captain John Burgess, R.N.*

*Hilt*, gilt solid half-basket guard, with raised bars and crown and anchor badge, lion's head pommel and back-piece, mane extending all the way down the back. White fish-

skin grip, bound with three gilt wires. Overall  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. Folding flap on inside to lock with stud on top locket of scabbard, a fitting introduced about 1880.

*Blade*, slight curve, with a flat back and one broad shallow groove to within  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. of the point, which is a double-edged spear point. Length  $30\frac{1}{4}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in.

Engraved. Obverse: Proof mark H.W. on shoulder. Crown and Royal Arms above.

Reverse: H. Wilkinson

London. (almost erased) Crown and fowl anchor above.

*Scabbard*, black leather with two gilt locket and rings and chape. Locket and chape engraved with fluted threads and scrolls. Top locket 4 in. Mid locket  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. Chape  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. Stud on reverse of top locket to engage with folding flap on hilt. (c.f. Fig. XXII.)

*Sword-knot*, blue and gold cord with barrel-shaped mould covered with blue and gold gimp, with blue bullion at the end. This was the regulation pattern introduced in 1891 and still (1954) that of to-day, without doubt that of the second owner, a Lieutenant of 1919.

This sword accords very nearly with the regulation pattern of 1879 and this date is supported by the locking arrangement of the folding flap on the hilt, which was rarely met with before 1880. The original possessor told his grandson that he wore the sword in the Crimean War, but that could not have been the case, as the regulation pattern of 1847 to 1856 differed in the scabbard as well as in the blade.

#### *Services of Captain John Burgess, R.N.*

Born, c. 1826. Entered Royal Navy, c. 1839. Mate, 6 October, 1847. Lieutenant, 11 November, 1848. Commander, 25 March, 1863. Captain (Retd.), 1 October, 1873. Died, October 1901.

No. 38

#### DRESS-SWORD

1891

*Officer of Flag Rank, R.N.*

*Hilt*, gilt solid half-basket guard, with raised bars and crown and anchor badge, lion's head pommel and back-piece, mane extending down the whole of the back. White fish-skin grip, bound with three gilt wires. Folding flap on inside of guard with hole to lock with stud on scabbard. Overall  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in.

*Blade*, very slight curve, with a flat back, one broad shallow groove to within 11 in. of the point, which is a double-edged spear point. Length  $30\frac{1}{4}$  in. Width 1 in. at shoulder. The blade is now quite plain, all trace of the original engraving having been erased.

Obverse: On shoulder, PROVED.

*Scabbard*, black leather, with two gilt locket and rings and gilt chape. Stud on top locket to lock with folding flap on hilt. Top locket, bell mouthed,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. Mid locket  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. Chape 8 in., including shoe. Locket and chape ornamented with acorns and oak leaves, scrolls and a honeysuckle ornament at the base of the chape.

*Sword-knot*, blue and gold cord with barrel-shaped mould covered with blue and gold

gimp, with blue bullion at the end. The regulation pattern introduced in 1891, and still (1954) the standard.

This sword has been classed as a dress weapon, as the blade is shorter and narrower than the regulation pattern. The locking arrangement of the folding flap on the hilt was introduced about 1880.

No. 39

## DRESS-SWORD

1930

*Commissioned Officer below Flag Rank, R.N.*

and for all Officers above Midshipman after 1937

Formerly possessed by *Lieutenant Guy Bertram Streatfield Slater, R.N.*

*Hilt*, gilt solid half-basket guard, with raised bars and crown and anchor badge (Tudor crown). Lion's head pommel and back-piece, mane extending down the whole of the back; white fish-skin grip, bound with three gilt wires. Folding flap on inside of the guard to lock with stud on scabbard.

Engraved on flap G. B. S. Slater. Overall 5½ in.

*Blade*, straight with a flat back, one broad shallow groove to within 10 in. of the point, which is a double-edged spear point. Length 31½ in. Width 7⁄8 in. at shoulder.

Engraved. Obverse: Proof mark on shoulder. The Royal Arms. Space for owner's name. Crown and anchor, oak branches intertwined.

Reverse: Proof mark. On shoulder GIEVES, above, the Royal Cypher GvR and crown, intertwined oak-leaf branches above and below.

*Scabbard*, black leather with two gilt lockets and rings and chape. Stud on top locket to lock with folding flap on hilt. Lockets and chape engraved with fluted threads and scrolls. Top locket, bell mouthed, 4⅜ in. Mid locket 3½ in. Chape 7 in.

*Sword-knot*, blue and gold cord with barrel-shaped mould covered with blue and gold gimp, with blue bullion at the end. The regulation pattern of 1891 and still standard (1954).

*Sword-belt*, black seal leather 1½ in. wide, slings ¾ in. wide, on sliders, plain gilt carriage buckles, and, attached to the front sling at the top, a plain gilt hook to suspend the sword short. The circular clasp has, round the edge, an embossed wreath of laurel with crown and anchor in the centre.

This sword was the regulation pattern of 1930, except for the straight blade, which, in 1937, became the standard for all Commissioned, Commissioned Warrant and Warrant Officers.

As this example is very light, and the sword has now been degraded both in the Army and Navy as a weapon of defence (or offence), it has been classed as a dress-sword.

*Services of Guy Bertram Streatfield Slater in the Royal Navy*

Entered Royal Navy, 1922. Midshipman, 15 December, 1925. Sub-Lieutenant, 16 October, 1928. Lieutenant, 16 February, 1931. Died, on the Active List, 7 December, 1938.

No. 40

PRESENTATION SWORD

1810

Presented to *Lieutenant Watkin Owen Pell, R.N.*

2 April, 1810, by *Captain the Hon. Henry Duncan, R.N., H.M.S. Mercury*

*Hilt*, gilt stirrup guard, with langets and embossed anchor and cable on each, polished white ivory grip bound with three gilt wires, lion's head pommel and back-piece, with mane extending all the way down the back. The hand guard engraved with a floral device and engraving on top and edges of the quillon.

*Blade*, flat back, one broad shallow groove to the point. Length 28 in. Width  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. at the shoulder. Damascened in blue and gold.

Obverse: Engraved with presentation inscription, as follows:—

PRESENTED by the HON<sup>BLE</sup> HENRY DUNCAN, Late CAP<sup>TN</sup> OF H.M. SHIP MERCURY to WATKIN OWEN PELL as a MARK of approbation for his very GALLANT exertions & MERITORIOUS conduct while 1st LIEUTENANT of that ship PARTICULARLY in the Night of the 1st of April, 1809, when he Commanded her BOATS at ye ATTACK of 2 GUN VESSELS in the harbour of ROVIGNO, in the ADRIATIC, one of which he CAPTURED & was severely WOUNDED in Six PLACES while in the ACT OF BOARDING. ALSO in the Night of the 7th Sept<sup>r</sup> when he again commanded the BOATS of the MERCURY at the ATTACK & CAPTURE of the FRENCH SCHOONER of WAR LA PUGLIESE, from the HARBOUR of BURLETTA in the ADRIATIC, where besides her own Means of DEFENCE she was MOORED with 8 CABLES within a MOLE DEFENDED by a STRONG CASTLE and two armed FELUCCAS. . . . SERVICES, and having before lost a leg in ACTION with the ENEMY, he was DESERVEDLY PROMOTED by the LORDS of the ADMIRALTY to the RANK of COMMANDER.

*Scabbard*, black leather, with two gilt locketts and chape. Two snake rings, one on each side of the top locket and one on mid locket. Length 29 in. Width  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. at mouth. Top locket  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in. Mid locket  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. Chape 9 in. The locketts and chape richly decorated with embossed emblems. Suit of armour, helmet, battle-axe, spears, pennons, mask of the God of War (?), anchor, drum, horn, bow, and arrows in quiver.

No. 41

PRESENTATION SWORD

1809

Presented to *Lieutenant Watkin Owen Pell, R.N.*, by the *Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's*

This is a companion to that presented to Lieutenant Pell by Captain the Hon. Henry Duncan, R.N., commanding H.M.S. MERCURY, of which Lieutenant Pell was the 1st

Lieutenant at the time of his gallant action. (No. 40.) For a description of the sword presented by Lloyd's Patriotic Fund see page 132.

At a meeting of the Patriotic Fund in 1809 it was resolved:—"That a sword of £50 value with appropriate inscription be presented to Lieutenant Watkin Owen Pell, H.M.S. MERCURY, for his determined bravery, in cutting out a Venetian gunboat from the harbour of Rovigno, in the night of the 1st April, 1809."

The sword was subsequently presented to Lieutenant Pell and it is of the £50 pattern with the following inscription on the blade:—

"FROM THE PATRIOTIC FUND AT LLOYDS TO LIEUT. WATKIN OWEN PELL R.N. FOR HIS GALLANT CONDUCT WHEN COMMANDING THE BOATS OF H.M.S. MERCURY IN BOARDING AND CARRYING LA LEDA VENETIAN GUNBOAT FROM UNDER THE BATTERIES OF THE HARBOUR OF ROVIGUO ON THE 1ST APR<sup>L</sup> 1809."

*Services of Admiral Sir Watkin Owen Pell, Kt., K.C.H.*

Born, 1788. Entered Royal Navy as 1st Class Volunteer, April 1799. Midshipman, January 1802, Lieutenant, 11 November, 1806. Commander, 29 March, 1810. Captain, 1 November, 1813. Rear-Admiral, 5 September, 1848. Vice-Admiral (Retd.), 28 December, 1855. Admiral, 11 February, 1861. Knight, 1837. K.C.H., 1837. Died between December 1869 and March 1870.

Entering the Royal Navy in 1799 as a 1st Class Volunteer in the LOIRE, 38, he lost his left leg in action at the capture of the *Pallas*, 38-gun frigate, on 6 February, 1800. In consequence he did not go afloat again until January 1802, when he rejoined his old ship under the same Captain (J. N. Newman) and thereafter served in several different ships until 1806, when promoted to Lieutenant. He was then appointed to the MERCURY, 28, in which ship, during the next three years, he took a leading part in numerous boat actions (which earned him his promotion to Commander) in the West Indies and Mediterranean.

On the evening of 1 April, 1809, the boats of the MERCURY, Captain the Hon. Henry Duncan, under Lieutenant Pell, captured a Venetian gunboat *La Leda*, 7 guns, lying in the harbour of Rovigno, under a very heavy fire of guns and musketry. "More bravery," said Captain Duncan, "I do not think was ever displayed than by the Officers, Seamen and Marines employed on this occasion." Lieutenant Pell received two severe wounds in the action. Again on 7 September, 1809, he commanded the MERCURY's boats, which boarded and carried "in the most gallant style" the French schooner of war *La Puglièse*, 7 guns, in the harbour of Barletta, and under the guns of a castle mounting 8 guns, a mole lined with musketry, and two armed feluccas. The capture was towed out of the harbour without rudder or sails.

For his conduct on these two occasions he received the thanks of his Commander-in-Chief; was presented with swords (Nos. 40 and 41) by Captain Duncan and Lloyd's Patriotic Fund and, in March 1810, was promoted to Commander. In that rank he had

much more active service and until advanced to Post-Captain in 1815. Thereafter in the ensuing years of peace he had several years on half-pay until appointed Superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard in 1841, his last appointment.

No. 42

## PRESENTATION SWORD

1804

Presented to *Captain Henry Wilson of the H.E.I.C.S.*

*Warley by the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's*

For a description of this sword, which is of the £50 pattern, see page 132.  
The reasons for its presentation were as under:

“Lloyd's, 14th August, 1804.

*Resolved Unanimously*—that the circumstances of an Enemy's Fleet of Ships of War, commanded by an Admiral (Linois), in an eighty-four<sup>1</sup> (sic) gun ship, being attacked defeated and chased by a fleet of Merchant Ships, protecting an immense property, is highly honourable to the British Naval character, and affords a brilliant example to the present and future ages.

*Resolved*—that a Sword of £100 value, with a suitable inscription, be presented to Captain Nathaniel Dance, of the East India Ship *Earl Camden*, who acted as Commodore on that occasion.

*Resolved*—that swords of £50 value each, with appropriate inscriptions, be presented to the Commanders of the other fifteen ships engaged in that action, viz. (amongst others),

Wilson, Captain Henry, of the *Warley*.”

The following is the inscription on the blade:

“FROM THE PATRIOTIC FUND AT LLOYDS TO H. WILSON, ESQ<sup>R</sup>, COM<sup>NG</sup> THE H.E.I. CO<sup>S</sup> SHIP WARLEY ONE OF THE FLEET OF MERCHANTMEN WHICH ON THE 15 FEB<sup>Y</sup> 1804 DEFEATED AND PURSUED A SQUADRON OF FRENCH MEN-OF-WAR UNDER COMMAND OF AD<sup>L</sup> LINOIS IN THE MARENGO OF 84 GUNS AS RECORDED IN THE LONDON GAZETTE OF THE 11TH AUGUST.”

The following is an abbreviated account of the action. In February 1804 a French squadron under Rear-Admiral Comte, C. A. de Linois, consisting of the *Marengo* (Flag), 74, *Belle Poule*, 40, *Semillante*, 36, *Berceau*, 22, and a Dutch brig *Aventurier*, 16, cruised at the entrance to the Malacca Straits to intercept the rich British convoy of East India-men from Canton. On 14 February the convoy, under the command of Commodore Nathaniel Dance, H.E.I.C.S., was sighted, comprising 16 East Indiamen, 12 “Country” ships, two Merchantmen and the Company's armed brig *Ganges*. The East Indiamen were of large size, armed with 30 to 36 guns, and with their two gun decks newly painted

<sup>1</sup> Should be 74.

outside, had all the appearance of men-of-war, though in reality no match for men-of-war of their tonnage. Linois taking alarm on finding, as he thought, several ships of the line guarding the convoy, kept away all that day. The next morning he decided to attack, but Dance so skilfully manœuvred his fleet, bringing several of his ships into action, that Linois, fearing that the British with superior forces were manœuvring to place him between two lines, hauled his wind and retired ignominiously to the east under all sail with Dance hotly in pursuit. Two weeks later the convoy was picked up by the British 74's, *ALBION* and *SCEPTRE*, which saw it safe to St. Helena. The British loss was insignificant. Dance, on arrival in England, was honoured for his splendid courage and skill. He was knighted and awarded a £100 Patriotic Fund sword, and the usual services of plate and money were presented to those Merchant Service Officers who had saved their ships.

No. 43

## PRESENTATION SWORD

1805

Presented to *Lieutenant Samuel Mallock, Royal Marines,*  
by the *Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's*

This sword is of the £50 pattern given by the Patriotic Fund, for details of which see page 132. The inscription on the blade is as follows:

“FROM THE PATRIOTIC FUND AT LLOYDS TO LIEUT. S. MALLOCK OF THE ROYAL MARINES FOR HIS ENERGY & GALLANTRY OF CONDUCT AT THE STORMING FORT MUROS ON THE COAST OF SPAIN ON THE 4<sup>TH</sup> OF JUNE 1805, BY A PARTY OF SEAMEN & MARINES FROM H.M.S. LOIRE, AS RECORDED IN THE LONDON GAZETTE OF THE 22ND OF THE SAME MONTH.”

On 4 June, 1805, H.M.S. LOIRE, 38, Captain F. L. Maitland, proceeded to the port of Muros, in N. W. Spain, in order to capture a French privateer reported to be at anchor there. At 9.0 a.m. a party of 50 seamen and marines under Lieutenant J. L. Yeo, R.N., was landed to seize a Spanish battery upon the point under Mount Louro. This was speedily put out of action, and the British party then turned their attention to a fort mounting 12 guns, then hotly engaged with the LOIRE. The fort, a masonry work with a deep ditch, was strongly garrisoned by 100 men, but these had all their attention concentrated upon the LOIRE and, unconscious of the landing party, had left open the gate at the rear of the fort. The attackers entered and a fierce hand-to-hand struggle ensued, the defenders eventually surrendering with a loss of 12 killed and 30 wounded. Amongst the booty surrendered were two privateers, the *Confiance* and the *Belier*, the gallant Yeo being given the command of the former and promoted to Commander three weeks later.

### *Services of Samuel Mallock in the Royal Marines*

2nd Lieutenant, 1792. 1st Lieutenant, 4 August, 1805 (Adjutant 15 August). Captain, 1 July, 1825. Retired as Captain on full pay, 1835. Died, July 1845.

Presented to *Captain John Stockham, R.N., H.M.S. THUNDERER,*  
by the *Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's*

At a meeting of the Patriotic Fund in 1805:

"It was resolved—that swords of the value of £100 each, with appropriate inscriptions, be presented to the surviving Captains and Commanders of His Majesty's Ships, who served in the dangers and glory of the memorable action with the combined fleets of France and Spain, off Cape Trafalgar, on the 21st of October, 1805, viz. (amongst others),

Stockham, John, Captain of H.M.S. THUNDERER."

On the blade:

"FROM THE PATRIOTIC FUND AT LLOYDS TO JOHN STOCKHAM, ESQ<sup>R</sup>, CAP<sup>TN</sup> OF H.M.S. THUNDERER FOR HIS MERITORIOUS SERVICES IN CONTRIBUTING TO THE SIGNAL VICTORY OBTAINED OVER THE COMBINED FLEETS OF FRANCE AND SPAIN OFF CAPE TRAFALGAR. ON THE 21ST OF OCTOBER 1805."

For a description of the Trafalgar swords presented by the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's, see page 132.

*Services of John Stockham in the Royal Navy*

Lieutenant, 29 April, 1797, and served as 1st Lieutenant of H.M.S. THUNDERER in Sir Robert Calder's action of July 1805. At the Battle of Trafalgar, owing to the absence of Captain Lechmere who had returned to England to act as a witness at the court martial of Sir Robert Calder, he took command of the THUNDERER. He was promoted to Post-Captain, 25 December, 1805. He died, at Exeter, in 1814.

Presented to *Lieutenant John Richards Lapénotière, R.N.,*  
by the *Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's*

This sword was presented by *Miss Lapénotière*, grand-daughter of the above, in 1931 to the Naval Museum at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and in 1934 it passed to the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich.

At a meeting of the Patriotic Fund in 1805 it was resolved:—

"That swords of the value of £100 each, with appropriate inscriptions, be presented to the surviving Captains and Commanders of His Majesty's Ships, who served in the dangers and glory of the memorable action with the combined fleets of France and Spain, off Cape Trafalgar, on the 21st of October, 1805, viz. (amongst others),

Lapénotière, John, Lieutenant of the PICKLE."



Engraved on the obverse of the blade:

“FROM THE PATRIOTIC FUND AT LLOYDS TO LIEUT<sup>T</sup>. JOHN RICHARD LAPENOTIERE OF H.M. SCHOONER PICKLE FOR HIS MERITORIOUS SERVICES IN CONTRIBUTING TO THE SIGNAL VICTORY OBTAINED OVER THE COMBINED FLEETS OF FRANCE AND SPAIN OFF CAPE TRAFALGAR, ON THE 21<sup>ST</sup> OF OCTOBER 1805.”

For a description of the Trafalgar swords presented by the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's, see page 132.

*Services of John Richards Lapénotière in the Royal Navy*

Born at Ilfracombe 1770, the son of Lieutenant Frederick Lapénotière, he first went to sea, in 1780, in the *THREE SISTERS*, hired armed ship, under his father's command. Served in the *King George* on a commercial expedition to the South Seas under the King George's Sound Company, 1785–1788. Served in the *ASSISTANCE*, tender to Captain Bligh in his second voyage to the Pacific for bread fruit, 1791–1793. Promoted to Lieutenant 29 April, 1794, and served in the West Indies, and later as 1st Lieutenant of the *RESOURCE*, frigate. In command of the *JOSEPH*, hired cutter in the Mediterranean, 1800–1802. 1802, in command of the *PICKLE*, schooner, which was present at Trafalgar, 21 October, 1805. After the battle, the *PICKLE* carried home Lord Collingwood's despatches, and he was promoted to Commander on his arrival, 6 November, 1805. Appointed in command of the *ORESTES*, brig, in 1806, he was employed in the North Sea and in 1807 with Admiral Gambier's fleet in Danish waters. In November of that year he was very seriously burnt in the face and head by an explosion on board, which necessitated temporary relief from his command. On his recovery and return to the *ORESTES*, he was employed on the Plymouth Station and was very successful in capturing several enemy privateers. He obtained the rank of Post-Captain, 1 August, 1811, and died in Cornwall, 1834, aged 64. In 1805 he had married Mary Ann Graves, by whom he had seven children, and the daughter of one of his sons, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, presented his sword, as previously stated, in 1931. The sword and belt was in a mahogany case and in this was a silhouette of Captain Lapénotière and a card bearing the words:—

“In grateful memory of Nelson from Miss La Penotiere, grand-daughter of Captain La Penotiere, who brought home the despatches from Trafalgar.”

No. 46

DRESS-SWORD

1810–1820

*Flag Officer, R.N.*

*Hilt*, gilt stirrup guard, the knuckle guard embossed to represent a sword-knot twisted round it, langets to the hilt with leaf-pattern edging and with crown and foul anchor in each, a small ring at top of knuckle guard for sword-knot, lion's head pommel and back-piece, mane extending all down the back; white ivory grip diamond knurled for three-quarters of its length and pommel plain polished, bound with three gilt wires. The quillon has a leaf-pattern edging. Overall 4 in.

*Blade*, straight, two-edged, diamond section.

Damascened in blue and gold for two-thirds from hilt, upper one-third bright steel engraved to the point. Length 27 in. Width  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.

Obverse: Floral decoration in the damascened portion above and below a naval trophy of an anchor and crossed colour staffs, and fancy engraving in upper (steel) portion.

Reverse: Floral decoration, above, Royal Cypher GR with crown over, under a naval trophy, the upper steel portion engraved as on obverse.

*Scabbard*, black leather, with two gilt locket and rings and gilt chape. All richly engraved and embossed. Two ribs where the rings are connected to the lockets. Length  $27\frac{1}{8}$  in. Top locket 5 in. Mid locket  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. Chape  $5\frac{3}{8}$  in.

Obverse: Locket and chape. Fancy pattern decoration.

Reverse: Locket and chape. Nearly plain.

On top locket: MOORE

late

Bicknell & Moore

Old Bond St<sup>t</sup>

London

*Date*. This small dress-sword is of a type carried by some Flag Officers from about 1805 to 1820. In this case the Royal Cypher on the blade indicates that it was made during the reign of George III, and as the sword-cutler Moore did not start as such before 1810, it must have been assembled between 1810 and 1820.

For examples of this type see No. 46, *N.M.M.*, and No. 3358, *R.U.S.I. Museum*, attributed to Lord Exmouth and said to be that worn by him at the bombardment of Algiers and shown in his portrait by Sir William Beechey.

No. 47

DIRK

c. 1805

*Midshipman, R.N.*

The original dirk of *Captain Frederick Marryat, R.N.* (1792-1848)

Presented by *Mrs. Harry Taylor* in 1934 or 1935. Oare Cottage, Haslemere, Surrey (In 1948)

*Hilt*, gilt octagonal, embossed pommel with prominent tang button, fluted white ivory grip with gilt engraved band in centre. Straight cross-bar with inversed ends, all heavily engraved and ornamented. Overall  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in.

*Blade*, straight, diamond section, with deep central groove starting  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. from the hilt, and ending 2 in. from the point, double-edged point. Length  $16\frac{1}{4}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. at shoulder. No sword-cutler's name.

*Scabbard*, missing.

This is a very similar weapon to dirk No. 2, *q.v.*, but has a much longer blade.

This dirk has an interesting history.



In 1914 it was in the possession of Fleet-Surgeon H. L. Norris, R.N., the nephew of Captain Frederick Marryat, R.N., the novelist, having come to him as a family relic as having been the original possession of Captain Marryat when a Midshipman (1806–1813). Soon after the outbreak of the First World War all the officers of the *INDEFATIGABLE*, in which Fleet-Surgeon Norris was serving, landed most of their personal belongings at Malta and the dirk remained there until the war was over. The *INDEFATIGABLE* was lost at the Battle of Jutland and all the officers with her. Later the dirk was returned to Mrs. Norris (widow), who remarried in 1917, becoming Mrs. Harry Taylor. In 1934 or 1935 she presented the dirk to the *N.M.M.*

*Date.* It is difficult to date the weapon accurately as it is of a type unofficially worn by Midshipmen from 1790 to 1805 or so. There was no regulation pattern and the correct weapon for Midshipmen was a sword similar to that worn by Masters and Mates, but much shorter, according to the height of the Officer. Soon after Marryat entered the Navy the fashion of the dirk altered and it became a small stiletto. See illustration "Fitting Out", opposite page 12 in *Captain Marryat and the Old Navy*, C. Lloyd, 1938.

No. 48

# HANGER (or CUTLASS)

c. 1790?

*Hilt* (brass), gilt lion's head pommel and plain back-piece, white polished ivory grip, not bound with wires as customary but having seventeen horizontal grooves, straight cross-bar with plain langets and inversed ends. Overall 5 in. The back-piece engraved:—

T. M. Hardy, R.N.

*Blade*, very curved, plain steel, flat back with one deep groove near the back. Length direct 18 in. Width  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. Length inside curve  $18\frac{1}{2}$  in.

*Scabbard*, black leather, one gilt locket and ring and chape. Stud for frog suspension, but the stud is on the scabbard and the locket cut out to take it. A quite unusual fitting. Length  $19\frac{1}{4}$  in., direct. Inside curve  $19\frac{1}{2}$  in. Top locket  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. Chape  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in.

It is difficult to date this weapon as it is of a type not hitherto encountered. The curved blade suggests the dirk carried by the 1st Class Volunteers from 1825 and later,<sup>1</sup> but it is two or three inches longer and altogether stouter and is more of a fighting weapon, suggestive of a hanger or cutlass. The hilt also is of a totally different pattern to the dirk of any period, and the pommel, customarily a lion's mask, is an animal's head which may or may not be intended for a lion.

"T. M. Hardy, R.N.", engraved on the back-piece, suggests that it once belonged to Thomas Masterman Hardy, Lord Nelson's Flag-Captain at Trafalgar, but in the years when that officer was a Master's Mate (1783–1793) the Midshipman's dirk had a straight blade and a white ivory hilt similar to the dress-sword of a Commissioned Officer. It is probable that the name was engraved on the hilt in quite recent times to enhance the value of the weapon for sale, as has happened so often in the case of Lord Nelson's armoury.

<sup>1</sup> It is certainly much earlier than this.

Formerly belonging to *Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas F. Fremantle, G.C.B.* (1765-1819), and believed to have been surrendered to him at the Battle of Trafalgar by Captain J. J. Magendie of the *Bucentaure*.

Presented by his great-grandson, *Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle, G.C.B.*

*Hilt*, gilt metal knuckle-bow, ebony grip with diagonal ribs, gilt "shell" pommel, langets with embossed foul anchor and cable, straight quillon with an upturned lion's head at the end. Overall 5 in.

*Blade*, slightly curved, flat back, one broad shallow groove. Length 30½ in. Width at shoulder 1¼ in.

Small detached engravings on both sides—cuirass, ancient helmet, floral designs, &c. *Scabbard*, missing.

The weapon is a French naval model, coming into use in the French services about 1800 and continuing until 1815. The same pattern was used by Light Cavalry with beaded blade, Infantry and Navy with fullered (grooved) blade, each with different emblems on the langets. (Information supplied by Major A. N. Ingram.)

The sword has been, with one other (No. 50), a treasured relic in the Fremantle family and came to Sir Sydney Fremantle from his father, Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund Fremantle, G.C.B., grandson of Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas F. Fremantle, G.C.B., who was Captain of H.M.S. NEPTUNE at the Battle of Trafalgar, 21 October, 1805.

Captain Fremantle, in writing to his wife from the NEPTUNE off Cadiz, 28 October, 1805, stated: "We have ten men killed and 37 wounded, which is very trifling when compared to some other Ships, however we alone have certainly the whole credit of taking the *Santissima Trinidad*, who struck to us alone. Adm<sup>l</sup>. Villeneuve was with me on board the NEPTUNE over two days. I found him a very pleasant & Gentlemanlike man, the poor man was very low. Yesterday I put him on board the EURYALUS, with Admiral Collingwood, but I still have the pleasure of feeding & accomodating (sic) *his Captain*,<sup>1</sup> & his 2 Aid du Camps & his Adjutant General."

*Career of Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas F. Fremantle, G.C.B.*

Born, 1765. Entered Royal Navy on board the TARTAR, 28, in 1779. Lieutenant, 13 March, 1782. Commander, 3 November, 1790. Captain, 16 May, 1793. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, 31 July, 1810; White, 12 August, 1812; Red, 4 June, 1814. Vice-Admiral of the Blue, 12 August, 1819. K.C.B., 1815. G.C.B., 1818. Died, 19 December, 1819, at Naples, on board his flagship, when Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Station.

Served with Hood and Nelson in the Mediterranean 1793-1797. Distinguished himself at Toulon, 1795, and at Leghorn and Elba, 1796.

<sup>1</sup> Captain J. J. Magendie, of Villeneuve's flagship the *Bucentaure*.

Severely wounded in attack on Santa Cruz, 1797; accompanied Lord Nelson home in the *SEAHORSE* after the Admiral lost his right arm in that affray (25 July, 1797).

At Copenhagen, 1801, in the *GANGES*; at Trafalgar in the *NEPTUNE*, 1805.

Commanded in the Adriatic as a Rear-Admiral, 1812-1814, capturing Fiume (1813) and Trieste (1814). Made a Baron of Austria, 1815.

Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, 1818-1819.

Sword No. 49 is assumed to have been given to Captain Thomas Fremantle by Captain Magendie of the *Bucentaure* when he was a prisoner on board the *NEPTUNE*.

Additional information, lately received, would seem to confirm this.

In the course of the Battle of Trafalgar the *CONQUEROR*, 74, Captain Israel Pellew, was heavily engaged with the *Bucentaure*, Admiral Villeneuve's flagship, which later surrendered to him. Captain Pellew then sent Captain Atcherley, of the Marines, to bring the Admiral on board his ship. "Villeneuve received Captain Atcherley on the quarter-deck, and inquired in English to whom he had surrendered. On being told, 'to Captain Pellew,' the Admiral, not knowing of a brother, exclaimed, 'that he was very glad he had struck to Sir Edward Pellew. . . .' Captain Pellew had won the proudest trophy of the day in the swords of the naval and military Commanders-in-Chief; but of these he was deprived. When Captain Atcherley left the *Bucentaure* with the distinguished prisoners, he could not find the *CONQUEROR*, which had changed her position, and therefore took them on board another British ship, the *MARS*. Next day the *CONQUEROR* was far inshore, and some time elapsed before she communicated with the fleet. In the interval, Admiral Collingwood took the prisoners on board his own ship, the *EURYALUS*; and certainly without Captain Pellew's permission, retained the swords. Captain Pellew, who was modest and retiring to a fault, would never claim what ought not to have been withheld, and what, indeed, was distinctly admitted by the Admiral as a right."

For a full account of this see: *The Life of Admiral Viscount Exmouth*, E. Osler, 1835. Appendix (A), Memoir of Admiral Sir Israel Pellew, K.C.B., pp. 377, 381.

No. 50

DRESS-SWORD

c. 1854

*Flag Officer. Optional pattern dress-sword*

The sword of *Admiral Sir Charles Howe Fremantle, G.C.B. (1800-1869)*

Presented by his great-nephew, *Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle, G.C.B. May 1948*

*Hilt*, "mameluke" type, white polished ivory grip with hole for sword-knot, straight gilt quillons with Royal Crown at ends and embossed fowl anchor and cable on the langets surrounded by a wreath. Overall  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in.

*Blade*, slightly curved, flat back, no groove, with double-edge about 9 in. from the point. Length 30 in. Width  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. at shoulder.

Engraved. Obverse: Oak leaf and acorn decoration; above, two crossed ensigns and staffs through a naval crown; above, Royal Arms; above, oak leaf and acorn decoration.

Reverse. On shoulder: E & E EMANUEL; above this oak leaf and acorn  
3 Hard, Portsea decoration.  
& 101 High Street  
Portsmouth.

Above: Foul anchor under Royal Cypher VR and Crown.

Above: Oak leaf and acorn decoration.

*Scabbard*, black leather with one gilt locket, with two rings and chape. Locket 6 in. Chape 10½ in. Both richly embossed, the locket a V with shell, and oak leaf and acorn decoration. Chape, oak leaf and acorn decoration. Two intertwined dolphins and shell at point.

This sword is a good example of the optional dress-sword which was allowed by the Admiralty in the Dress Regulations and was carried by some Flag Officers of the Royal Navy from 1842-1856. It was not generally adopted and passed out of fashion altogether about the latter date. No doubt Admirals who had acquired them on promotion to Flag Rank continued to wear them during their lifetime, and in the *Navy and Army Illustrated* of January, 1896, there is a contemporary portrait of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry Keppel, G.C.B., who became a Rear-Admiral in 1857, wearing such a weapon with an unusually ornate scabbard and military pattern sword-knot.

As the sword described here has descended to its present owner, Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle, G.C.B., as a treasured family relic from his father, Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund Fremantle, G.C.B., it is assumed to have been the dress-sword of Admiral Sir Charles Fremantle, G.C.B.<sup>1</sup>

*Services of Admiral Sir Charles Howe Fremantle, G.C.B.*

Born, 1 June, 1800. Entered Royal Navy as Midshipman, 12 December, 1812. Lieutenant, 11 November, 1819. Commander, 23 April, 1822. Captain, 4 August, 1826. Rear-Admiral, 15 April, 1854. Vice-Admiral, 2 June, 1860. Admiral, 9 February, 1864. K.C.B., 1857. G.C.B., 1867. Died, 25 May, 1869. Commanded the Channel Squadron, 1858-1859. Commander-in-Chief, Devonport, 1863-1866.

No. 51

FIGHTING SWORD

1833

*Commodore 2nd Class or Captain, R.N.*

Formerly belonging to *Rear-Admiral Sir Watkin O. Pell, Kt., K.C.H.*,  
later Admiral (Retd.)

Presented by *Miss Maude*, 1935

*Hilt*, gilt half-basket guard, with raised bars and crown and anchor badge, lion's head pommel and back-piece, mane extending only one-third down the back. White fish-

<sup>1</sup> Great uncle of Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle.

skin grip, bound with three gilt wires, with folding flap to guard. Overall  $5\frac{3}{4}$  in. Inside (grip)  $4\frac{1}{8}$  in.

*Blade*, slightly curved, with a round back and a double-edged spear point. Length  $31\frac{1}{4}$  in. Width  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in. at the shoulder.

Engraved. Obverse: Royal Arms, lion below, crown above.

Reverse: Crown and fowl anchor.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt lockets and chape, the top locket with one ring on each side<sup>1</sup> and one ring to mid locket. Top locket 4 in. Mid locket 3 in. Chape 7 in. (with shoe).

The date of this sword is about 1833, as it most nearly approaches to the regulation pattern for that year, though the blade is  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. too long and the chape is 7 in., which was only correct for a Flag Officer at that time. The lockets and chape have fluted threads and scrolls proper for a Commodore 2nd Class or Post-Captain.

Details of Admiral Sir Watkin Pell's services are given under swords Nos. 40 and 41, q.v.

No. 52

DIRK

1810-1825

*Midshipman, R.N.*

*Hilt*, white ivory, with fancy pattern gilt pommel, cross-piece or shell gilt with anchors and two shells. Overall  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in.

*Blade*, straight, diamond section.

Engraved. Obverse: Shield and crossed halberds.

Reverse: Drum and colour staffs.

Length 8 in. Width at shoulder  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.

*Scabbard*, black leather, one gilt locket and ring and gilt chape. It is now in two parts, the top locket and, about 2 in. below, the chape only.

On reverse of top locket: DUDLEY  
Portsmouth.

This is a fancy pattern of dirk affected by Midshipmen about the dates 1810 to 1825. A dirk was not regulation for Midshipmen and in the regulations for 1827 they are not to be worn, but an abbreviated *sword* proportionate to the height of the wearer.

No. 53

DIRK

1810-1825

*Midshipman?*

*Hilt*, white ivory, with gilt lion's mask pommel; guard, eight gilt leaves radiating from centre. Overall  $4\frac{1}{8}$  in.

*Blade*, two-edged, diamond section.

Damascened in blue and gold. Floral scrolls on both sides.

<sup>1</sup> This is an exceptional fitting when there are two lockets.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt locket and rings and chape. Lockets plain. Top  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. Mid  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. Chape  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in.

*Note*: It is questionable whether this is a naval dirk, as there is nothing on blade or scabbard to connect it with the sea, i.e. the customary anchor. It is otherwise akin in appearance to dirks worn in the Royal Navy by Midshipmen about 1810–1825.

No. 54

## FIGHTING SWORD

1847

*Commissioned Officers*

*The Royal Dockyard Battalion*

*Hilt*, gilt half-basket guard with raised bars and crown and anchor badge, lion's head pommel and back-piece with the mane continued the whole way down, white fish-skin grip bound with three gilt wires. Overall  $5\frac{5}{8}$  in. Inside  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in.

*Blade*, slightly curved, flat back, one broad shallow groove, with double-edged spear point. Length  $30\frac{3}{4}$  in. Width at shoulder  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in.

Engraved. Obverse: On shoulder proof mark; floral pattern; crown over fowl anchor and above this

ROYAL  
DOCKYARD; above, floral pattern.  
Batt<sup>n</sup>.

Reverse: On shoulder

HENRY above, Royal Cypher VR  
WILKINSON with crown over  
Pall Mall and floral pattern  
LONDON over.

This must have been the new "Wilkinson" pattern blade, "similar to the one adopted for the Army" only slightly shorter (see Admiralty Dress Regulations 23 November, 1847). The Army blade seems, however, to have been quite straight. For an example of this sword see Captain Sir William Peel's statue in the entrance hall of the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich. The blade was a complete change from the naval regulation pattern of 1827–1846 with a round (or pipe) back, which was also the Army regulation blade (1822–1846). This was pronounced later on by a high authority on swords (Mr. Latham, head of Wilkinson & Co.) as being quite the worst pattern which could have been adopted, as it could not effectually cut on account of the round back and was indifferent as a thrusting weapon.

*Scabbard*, black leather, one gilt locket with two rings (one on each side) and chape. Locket  $3\frac{7}{8}$  in. Chape  $6\frac{3}{8}$  in.

Ornamented with horizontal fluted threads only.

*Sword-belt* of 1847. The alteration of the scabbard fittings of this new pattern sword, with only one locket having rings on each side, necessitated an alteration in the slings of the waist belt. Two short slings, each 7 in. long, took the place of the two long slings



of differing lengths of the 1833 pattern. The sword thus hung vertically, instead of at an angle as formerly. This arrangement continued until 1856, when a new blade and scabbard came in, and the long slings returned.

### *The Royal Dockyard Battalion*

"In the year 1847 an alarm was raised that Great Britain was in danger of invasion, which, it was stated, had been rendered easy by the introduction of steam. The Duke of Wellington pointed out the defenceless state of the country, and a Royal Commission was appointed, which subsequently recommended an expenditure of £10,000,000 on the fixed defences of our Naval Arsenals. In the course of the year it was announced that the Admiralty had determined on forming the men of each Yard into a local protective force, to be called the (Sheerness, or other) Dockyard Battalion and to be commanded by the Principal Officers, Clerks, and leading Subordinate Officers of the several Yards. The Corps, which was duly supplied with uniforms and arms, was to be exercised after working hours and the men were to be paid 6d. an hour; a sergeant-major of Marines being appointed Chief Drill Instructor." The writer (R. G. Hobbes, late H.E.I.C.S.) thus became once more a soldier, with the rank of Lieutenant, with a handsome uniform and sword. A fine brass band was attached to the corps, which turned out on parade in great style. The Sheerness battalion was later inspected by the Earl of Auckland, First Lord of the Admiralty, who congratulated them on their zeal, alacrity and warlike appearance. They certainly deserved great credit for their labour, for it was at the cost of much inconvenience and self-denial, though maybe with some satisfaction and enjoyment.

The life of the Corps appears to have been a short one, for there was some difficulty about the commissions of the Officers and they were never gazetted. After a while the battalion was broken up.

See *Reminiscences and Notes of Seventy Years Life, Travel, and Adventure*, by R. G. Hobbes. 2 vols. 1895. Vol. II, pp. 92-3. Year 1848.

This sword is of the regulation pattern for the Royal Navy as laid down in the Admiralty Dress Regulations 23 November, 1847.

Said to have belonged to *Sir William Hamilton, K.B.* (1730–1803),  
British Plenipotentiary at Naples (1764–1800).

Presented by *Dr. C. Robert Rudolph*, 60 Wimpole Street, W.I.<sup>1</sup>

*Hilt*, silver (?) no hall mark, highly ornate olive-shaped pommel embossed with a charging goat on the obverse and dogs on the reverse. Silver (?) knuckle guard with embryo pas d'âne ring, two shells guard, embossed with dogs. Grip bound with fine silver wire and bound over with raised (braided) wire at a slight inclination from the horizontal. Overall 6 $\frac{7}{8}$  in. Inside 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  in.

*Blade*, straight, triangular, damascened in blue and gold. Length 32 $\frac{3}{8}$  in. Width 1 $\frac{1}{8}$  in. at shoulder.

Obverse: A human face between two bird wings over a trophy of two crossed colour staffs with scrolls above.

Reverse of blade: A winged human figure holding up a light in its right hand, standing on a base, with the words "Spernit humilia virtus".

*Scabbard*, white vellum with three gilt locket with rings and chape. Length 32 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. Width at mouth 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  in.

On reverse of top locket: JEFFERY<sup>2</sup>

Cutler to his Majesty.

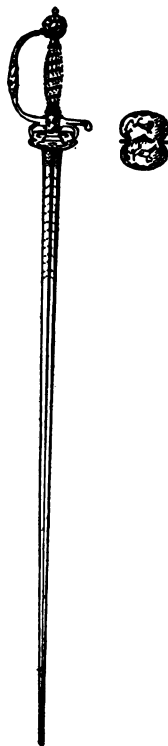
Strand.

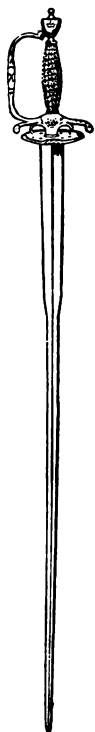
The sword is of almost identically the same pattern as an English silver-hilted small sword made by W. Kentish, Pope's Head Alley, dated 1764–1765. See *The Small Sword in England* by J. D. Aylward, Fig. 42, after p. 64.

*Note*: The authenticity of this sword is very doubtful. Letter 31 July, 1948:—"The donor obtained this sword from a man 'who was in close connection with some descendant of Captain Hardy' . . . the facts were obtained from the above-mentioned descendant of Nelson's Hardy. I do not recollect if she was a direct descendant."

<sup>1</sup> Exhibited at the Loan Exhibition of Nelson Relics at Messrs. Spinks in 1928 in aid of the "Save the Victory Fund".

<sup>2</sup> Jefferys, Thomas, was goldsmith and jeweller, and "Cutler to His Majesty", Strand, from 1763–1765, when he moved to Charing Cross, and on this account the sword can be dated as approximately 1765.





Said to have belonged to *Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood*

Presented by *Miss Sophia Frances Caldwell*

*Hilt*, gilt urn pommel engraved with naval crown, knuckle guard with straight quillons having upturned ends and embryo pas d'âne ring. A naval crown on the band at the base of the grip, which is of very fine steel wire bound with three, slightly thicker, plaited wires. Overall from shell to tang button  $6\frac{3}{8}$  in. Single bowl shell, almost flat.

*Blade*, triangular "Colichemarde" type. Length  $31\frac{3}{8}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. at the shoulder. It is a peculiarity of this blade that it remains broad for about 8 in. only and then rapidly tapers to the point. It was essentially a duelling blade, which went out of fashion with civilian wearers about 1750 and disappeared entirely by 1775. It is seldom met with in military or naval weapons.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt locket and rings, with stud for frog suspension on top locket. On the reverse of the top locket is engraved:

C. (or G.) Cullum  
Charing Cross

This was the sword-cutler of the firm of James, Thomas & Matthew Cullum which was at 12 Charing Cross from 1763-1789 and at 9 Charing Cross from 1790-1796 when it was succeeded by Prosser. This weapon must, therefore, have been made up before 1796, and on account of the blade not later than 1775.

*Sword-knot*, red and gold cord, with tassel of red and gold bullions. This is a military sword-knot.

This weapon is one of several presented to the *N.M.M.* and to the *R.U.S.I.* Museum by Miss Sophia Frances Caldwell, which were bequeathed to her 12 May, 1846, by the Hon. Sarah Newnham Collingwood. Its authenticity is very doubtful. In the first place it is of a distinctly civil pattern and except for the naval crown on the pommel and grip band, which may have been engraved at any date, there is no connection with the sea service, though it may, of course, have been possessed by a Naval Officer. The only connection with Lord Collingwood is the sword-cutler Cullum, who was the maker of his dress-sword now in the *R.U.S.I.* Museum (No. 3363), and was sword-cutler to a number of Naval Officers of his day. The sword-knot is of a military and not of a naval pattern.

To-day it is impossible to say with any certainty that this sword did not belong to Lord Collingwood and on the assumption that it was once in his possession the following brief account of his career is given.

#### *Services of Cuthbert Collingwood*

Born 26 September, 1750, he entered the Royal Navy in 1761, and, as did Lord Nelson, he commenced his career under the protection and patronage of an uncle, in

this case Captain Richard Braithwaite, later Admiral of the Blue. He became a Midshipman in 1766 and a Lieutenant eight years later and was promoted to Post-Captain 22 March, 1780. He was in command, and distinguished himself, in Lord Howe's victory on 1 June, 1794, at the Battle of St. Vincent in 1797, and as a Vice-Admiral was second-in-command at Trafalgar, 21 October, 1805, succeeding to the command on Lord Nelson's death. Thereafter he remained as Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean until 1810, when he resigned owing to ill health. He returned to England in H.M.S. *VILLE DE PARIS*, but died on board before reaching Plymouth on 7 March, 1810.

He became a Rear-Admiral of the White in 1799 and of the Red in 1801. A Vice-Admiral of the Blue in 1804 and of the Red in 1805, and was made a Baron in 1805 soon after Trafalgar.

No. 57

MOORISH ARAB FALCHION

c. 1676

Presented by *Mr. G. R. Brigstocke*, of The Terrace, Ryde, Isle of Wight, July 1948  
Said to have been taken by *Admiral Sir Thomas Hopsonn*, when a Lieutenant, about 1670, on boarding a Turkish ship

*Hilt*, fluted dark brown wood, covered with chased silver plating, originally with two rubies or other gems mounted near the pommel. Brass knuckle guard formed by a long, curved, down-turned quillon, the opposite quillon end short and turned up, brass langet and embryo pas d'âne ring.

*Blade*, flat back slightly curved with hatchet point, with two deep grooves, one commencing at the shoulder about 18 in. long, the other commencing about 5 in. from the shoulder and about 20 in. long.

Length direct shoulder to point  $27\frac{1}{4}$  in. Width at shoulder  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. Width at widest point, about 6 in. from the point,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.

*Scabbard*, missing.

This weapon is Moorish-Arab.<sup>1</sup>

This weapon came to Mr. Brigstocke through his cousins the Bennetts, who when their line died out left all their Hopsonn relics to the Brigstockes. Admiral Hopsonn's daughter Anne married, secondly, William Bennett of Fareham, in 1730, through whom the Hopsonn belongings came to the Bennetts.

It has been passed down that the Admiral "when a Lieutenant, about 1670, boarded a Turkish ship and, being the first on board, the Commander of that vessel was in the act of cutting him down when he arrested the stroke, wrenched the sabre from his opponent's hand and slew him with his own weapon". In view of the nationality of the weapon it is probable that the enemy ship was an Algerian corsair and the action about the year 1676, when Hopsonn was 1st Lieutenant of the *DRAGON* in the Mediterranean. His career in the Royal Navy was as under:

<sup>1</sup> In the Rijks Museum, Amsterdam, there is an almost identical weapon, No. 6095, formerly belonging to the Dutch Admiral Cornelis Tromp (1629-1691), captured from an Algerian pirate about 1648.

*Sir Thomas Hopson, Kt., Vice-Admiral of the White*

Born Ningwood, Isle of Wight, 1642. Entered the Royal Navy about 1662. First mentioned when Lieutenant, 1672. Post-Captain, 21 March, 1677/8. Rear-Admiral (Blue), 1693. Vice-Admiral (Blue), 1694. Vice-Admiral (White), 28 January, 1701/2. Greatly distinguished himself at the attack on the French-Spanish fleet at Vigo, 12 October, 1702. Knighted by the Queen, 1702. Pension £500 p.a. M.P. for Newtown, Isle of Wight, 1698-1705. Died 1717, aged 75.

*Note:* Sir Thomas spelt his name Hopsonn and it was a relative who, later, discarded the second 'n'.

No. 58

DIRK

c. 1820

*1st Class Volunteer, R.N.*

Presented by *Mrs. Constance M. Baker*, Innisfree, Park Road, Haslemere,  
26 October, 1937

Originally possessed by *Lieutenant Robert Dixon, R.N.*

*Hilt*, plain rounded pommel and back-piece, black ebony grip, part diamond knurled. Quillon, straight, with inversed ends. Overall  $4\frac{3}{8}$  in. Grip  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in. Knuckle guard chain missing.

*Blade*, flat back (to point), very curved, flat (no grooves). Rusted into scabbard. Length  $14\frac{1}{2}$  in. direct. Width  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. (15 in. on inner curve.  $15\frac{1}{2}$  in. on outer curve.)

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt locketts with rings and chape.

Top locket  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in. Mid locket  $1\frac{5}{8}$  in. Chape  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in. No stud on top locket.

Except that this weapon has a plain rounded back-piece, it is very similar to No. 18, q.v.

This dirk originally belonged to Lieutenant Robert Dixon, R.N., great-grandfather of Mrs. Baker, the donor. According to the family tradition, it was a "mourning dirk" (as having a black grip to the hilt) of a pattern ordered to be worn by all Officers attending Lord Nelson's funeral in 1806. It is, however, of a type which did not come into the Navy until about 1820, to be worn by 1st Class Volunteers (Naval Cadets). Moreover, no such orders were given to Naval Officers who attended Lord Nelson's funeral. The *London Gazette* instructed those officers to wear "full uniform coats, with black Waist-coats, Breeches, and Stockings and Crape round their Arms and Hats". It was civilians only who wore a type of weapon called a "mourning sword", i.e. a black hilted small-sword with a black scabbard, made use of only on such occasions.

*Services of Lieutenant Robert Dixon, R.N.*

Lieutenant, 3 August, 1802. From 19 December, 1803, to 14 August, 1805, in H.M.S. CAMEL, storeship, and from 18 August, 1805, to 1806, 3rd Lieutenant of H.M.S. QUEBEC,

frigate. His Captain in that ship was the Hon. G. H. Dundas, later Viscount Falkland, who was mortally wounded in a duel with Mr. A. Powell, 28 February, 1809. Lieutenant Dixon died in 1837.

No. 59

DIRK

c. 1800-1803

Dirks were worn by Midshipmen, R.N., at this period, but were not officially recognised. This is an unusual pattern

*Hilt*, white ivory grip diamond knurled (four sides), gilt engraved pommel, engraved quillon, and flat engraved shell. Overall  $5\frac{3}{8}$  in. Grip  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in.

*Blade*, plain two-edged with deep groove to point. Length  $16\frac{1}{4}$  in. Width  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in. at shoulder.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt lockets and rings and chape. Top locket  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. Mid locket  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. Chape 3 in.

On reverse of top locket, Tatham, Admiralty.

The date of this dirk can be anything from 1800, as Tatham only commenced business in that year. Except for the fact that his address (37 Charing Cross) was near the Admiralty, there is nothing to connect this weapon with the sea or the Royal Navy.

No. 60

DIRK

1898

*Midshipman, R.N.*

The dirk of *Andrew B. Cunningham, R.N.*

Presented by *Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Cunningham of Hyndhope, KT., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O. 1947*

*Hilt*, gilt lion's head pommel (straight-headed type introduced by Wilkinsons) with pronounced steel tang-button, white fish-skin grip bound with three gilt wires. Straight cross-bar, with acorn ends; and on obverse, in centre, crown and fowl anchor with laurel-wreath surround. Slot in back quillon to take spring on locket of scabbard. Overall  $6\frac{1}{4}$  in., to lower edge of wreath,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. to cross-bar. Grip  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in.

*Blade*, straight, flat back, bevelled at back  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. from point.

Engraved. Obverse: Dull and bright. Shield for name (blank). (Proof mark on shoulder, not used.) Above, crown and fowl anchor. Decoration above.

Reverse: J. Gieve  
& Sons

Portsmouth Above this, floral decoration (acorns and oak leaves) above, Royal Cypher VR with crown over and floral decoration at top. Length 18 in. Width 1 in. at shoulder.

*Scabbard*, black leather, one gilt locket and two rings with gilt chape. Top locket  $3\frac{1}{8}$  in. Chape  $4\frac{1}{8}$  in. Engraved usual scrolls. There is a steel spring at the top of the back edge of the locket which engages in the slot in the quillon. (Probably a late addition.)

Engraved on reverse of top locket A.B.C.

*Dirk-belt*, black leather, gilt buckle laurel wreath encircling crown (Tudor)<sup>1</sup> and foul anchor, with flat slings and spring hooks.

(See Fig. XXI.)

This is the original dirk of *Andrew Browne Cunningham*, 1898–1902. Born 1883. Son of Professor D. J. Cunningham, F.R.S., of Dublin and Edinburgh. Entered Royal Navy, H.M.S. *BRITANNIA*, January, 1897. Passed out, Naval Cadet, 15 May, 1898. Appointed to H.M.S. *FOX*, 10, cruiser, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa Station, 15 May, 1898. Midshipman 15 June, 1898, and transferred May 1899 to H.M.S. *DORIS*, Flagship Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa Station until October 1900. Then on leave. Appointed H.M.S. *HANNIBAL*, 16, battleship, Channel Squadron, 15 December, 1900, and to H.M.S. *MARTIN*, brig. 15 July to October 1901. Appointed to H.M.S. *DIADEM*, 16, cruiser, Channel Squadron, 1 November, 1901, to January 1902, and passed for Lieutenant 1 January, 1902. Then to Royal Naval College, Greenwich, as Acting Sub-Lieutenant when the services of this dirk ended.

In 1950 *Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Cunningham of Hyndhope*, Baron Cunningham of Kirkhope, Bart., K.T., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O., L.L.D., D.C.L.

No. 61

## PRESENTATION SWORD

1786

Presentation Sword of *Vice-Admiral Walter Locke*  
from *H.R.H. Prince William Henry*, 1786

The history of the presentation of the sword described in the following pages is briefly as follows:

*Prince William Henry*, 3rd son of King George III (later to become King William IV), entered the Royal Navy as an Able Seaman in 1780, serving at the relief of Gibraltar. He became a Midshipman later the same year, and on 17th June, 1785, passed his examination for Lieutenant. He was at once appointed to the *HEBE*, frigate, commanded by Captain Edward Thornbrough, with *Lieutenant Walter Locke* (or Lock) as 1st Lieutenant. Captain the Hon. John Leveson-Gower, a junior Lord of the Admiralty, temporarily hoisted a Commodore's broad-pennant in her for a summer cruise round Great Britain, evidently with the idea of showing the young Prince at the several ports of call. Prince William left the ship in March 1786, on appointment to the *PEGASUS*, frigate, and, on leaving, gave the sword as a parting gift to the 1st Lieutenant, Walter Locke, as a token of friendship and esteem. (See Fig. XII.)

<sup>1</sup> On this account the belt must be of a date later than 1901 and is newer than the dirk.

*Hilt*, ribbed silver-gilt olive-shaped pommel, silver-gilt knuckle guard with one curved outward bar, grip very fine and closely wound silver-gilt wire with binding overlay of alternate plain and plaited heavier silver wire. Rounded end to quillon. Overall 6 in. Grip  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. Hall-mark on guard.

*Blade*, flat back, straight, one broad shallow groove nearly to the point, which is a double-edged spear point for last 5 in.

Engraved. Obverse: Floral decoration. Royal Arms, mottoes, &c., and above this crown with lion over, and at top a globe, quadrant, &c., making a naval trophy.

Reverse: Floral decoration and above it:—Presented by *His Royal Highness Prince William Henry* to Lieut. Lock. H.M. Ship *HEBE*. 1785. Above this, crown over foul anchor and floral decoration above.

Length  $29\frac{1}{2}$  in. Width 1 in at shoulder.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt lockets and rings and gilt chape.

Length  $29\frac{7}{8}$  in. Width at mouth  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. Top locket  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. Mid locket  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. Chape  $2\frac{3}{8}$  in.

*Sword-knot*, very dilapidated. Gold bullion tassel. Pattern of 1805 and later.

### *Naval Career of Walter Locke*

Born, 1757. Entered Royal Navy, 1770? Lieutenant, 1 February, 1778. Commander, 4 July, 1794. Captain, 22 September, 1795. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, 4 June, 1814; White, 12 August, 1819; Red, 19 July, 1821. Vice-Admiral of the Blue, 27 May, 1825; White, 22 July, 1830. Died, 1835.

From the period of the Spanish armament, in 1790, to the commencement of the war with the French Republic, this officer commanded the *COCKATRICE*, cutter, of 14 guns, stationed in the Channel. He served as Lieutenant in the *QUEEN CHARLOTTE*, bearing the flag of Earl Howe, in the glorious Battle of June 1, 1794; soon after which he was made a Commander in the *CHARON*, hospital ship, attached to the Channel Fleet; and in that vessel was present at the action off L'Orient, 23 June, 1795. He obtained post-rank on the 22 September in the same year and, subsequently, commanded the *VILLE DE PARIS*, 110 guns, and the *PRINCE OF WALES*, a second-rate.

In 1804 we find Captain Locke employed in the Sea Fencible Service at Berwick, and afterwards in the Isle of Wight. At the beginning of 1811 he was appointed Agent for Prisoners of War at Portchester, and on the 4 June, 1814, he became a Rear-Admiral.

This officer had a numerous family; his son James, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, fell a victim to the climate of the West Indies in 1808.

Vide, *Royal Naval Biography*, by John Marshall, Vol. II, 1823, page 678. According to Laird-Clowes' *Royal Navy*, he died in 1835.

*Gentleman's Magazine* gives:—Obituary, 9 May, 1835. At Haylands, near Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, aged 78, Walter Locke, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the White.



Reputed to have been owned by *Captain William Bligh, R.N.*, of *H.M.S. BOUNTY*.  
Bequest by *Mrs. I. M. G. C. Littlehales-Barker* to the *Admiralty*, who have given it  
to the *N.M.M.*



A

*Hilt*, plain rounded brass pommel and tang button, as drawn, and back-piece. Plain gilt band at base of grip. Half-basket open knuckle guard, a large anchor forming one of the bars, straight quillon with rounded knob at the end. White (?) fish-skin grip bound with three gilt wires. Overall  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in. Grip 4 in., which is so dirty that it is difficult to determine whether it was originally black or white.



B

*Blade*, curved, flat back, one broad shallow groove to within 4 in. of the point. Plain steel, no engraving.

*Scabbard*, missing.

This weapon is said to have originally belonged to Captain (afterwards Vice-Admiral) *William Bligh, R.N.*, of *H.M.S. BOUNTY* and this may be perfectly correct, but it is not a British cutlass and is unquestionably Dutch.

The large anchor forming a part of the knuckle guard is a peculiarity common to many Dutch weapons of the period. The figure (B) has been copied from two Dutch cutlasses—one pictured in the Rijks Museum, Amsterdam, and the other an actual weapon in the Scheepvaart Museum, in that city also. The former was awarded for the Dogger Bank action, 5 August, 1781, and the latter to the Captain of the Dutch frigate *Castor* (Captain Pieter N. van Carnbee) for his gallantry in the "action of the four frigates" on 30 May, 1781 (British: *FLORA* and *CRESCENT*; Dutch: *Castor* and *Briele*).

*Note*: It is highly probable that this is the weapon which was exhibited at the Royal Naval Exhibition in 1891 as: "No. 2679. Sword of the Dutch Admiral, delivered up to Captain Bligh on the quarter-deck of the *DIRECTOR*, 11 October, 1797. (Battle of Camperdown.) This would have been Vice-Admiral H. Reijntjes in his flagship *Jupiter*, 72. Lent by Mrs. Nutting."

Attributed to *Captain Maurice Suckling, R.N.*, 1771, and later to *Horatio Nelson, Midshipman*, 1776.

Lent by *Mr. Cyril Walter*, 1935.

*Hilt*, gilt knuckle-bow, gilt octagonal pommel with prominent tang button, ring at pommel for sword-knot, fluted white ivory grip with gilt band round the centre engraved on four sides:—

1.	2.	3.	4.
To	HORATIO NELSON (Obverse)	Mid <sup>a</sup>	Crown over foul anchor. (Reverse)

Inside the knuckle guard in prominent lettering:

“Capt. Suckling Com<sup>d</sup> H.M.S. Triumph.”

*Blade*, very curved, flat back with one deep groove to within 9 in. of the point and one broad shallow groove to the point. The blade is very rusty and shows no signs of engraving. Length  $24\frac{7}{8}$  in. (direct). Width  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in.

*Scabbard*, is missing.

### *History of the Sword*

This sword was one of the items in the Nelson collection of the late Mr. John F. Walter, at Drayton Hall, near Norwich, a brief note and illustration of which appeared in the *Times* of 20 October, 1923. The collection was deposited in 1935, on loan to the National Maritime Museum, by his son, Mr. Cyril Walter, and the sword was listed on receipt as:

“Nelson’s sword from Capt. Suckling, no sheath. £65.”

The legend connected with the sword is that it was the weapon which Lord Nelson was wearing in the early hours of 25 July, 1797, during the boat attack on Santa Cruz, Teneriffe. It was the sword presented to him by his uncle, Captain Maurice Suckling, R.N., and on which he set great store, as it was given with the injunction that he should only part with it with his life.

On this occasion he had just drawn the sword and was in the act of stepping out of the boat on to the mole, when his right arm was shattered by a musket-ball and, as he fell back into the boat, it is related that “this sword, which he had so long and deservedly valued from respect to his uncle Maurice Suckling, was grasped when falling in his left hand, notwithstanding the agony he endured”.

Before we can accept this sword as the genuine article it is necessary to determine when Captain Suckling possessed it and when he gave it to his nephew. The inscription inside the knuckle guard reads “Capt. Suckling, Com. H.M.S. Triumph”, which gives the dates 1771 to 1774, when he commanded that ship. In April 1775 he was appointed Controller of the Navy, a shore appointment in which he would not require a fighting sword, so that it must have been about then that he decided to give the sword to his nephew. But Nelson, still a Midshipman, was then in the East Indies and did not return until September 1776, to be appointed almost at once to H.M.S. WORCESTER as Acting Lieutenant. In her he was absent from England until the spring of 1777, when, on 9 April, he passed for Lieutenant and received his commission next day. It can thus be reasonably assumed that he received the sword about September 1776, whilst he was still a Midshipman, and that it was of a pattern worn by Commissioned Executive Officers in 1771, when his uncle first acquired it. It is unfortunate that the type of hilt of this weapon, with an octagonal gilt pommel, did not come into the Navy earlier than 1790, and the inscription on the reverse of the grip of the hilt, a crown and foul anchor, cannot have been engraved earlier than 1795, or thereabouts, which is the earliest date that this

combination is found on swords or buttons; indeed the earliest official mention in the Dress Regulations being 1812.

It must, therefore, reluctantly be concluded that if this sword was that which Lord Nelson carried on 25 July, 1797, and, by its date, it *might* have been, it definitely was not the sword given to him by his uncle, Captain Suckling, who died in 1778, and the inscription on the hilt must have been added about eighteen years after Nelson ceased to be a Midshipman and is, therefore, very poor evidence that the sword was ever possessed by Lord Nelson or worn by him on 25 July, 1797.

*Note:* It is worthy of note that at the Royal Naval Exhibition of 1891 this weapon did not appear in the catalogue, though there were several swords and dirks exhibited as being Lord Nelson's. How is it that this important relic, if genuine, was absent?

No. 64

## FIGHTING SWORD

1872

*Commissioned Officer below Flag Rank, R.N.*

Formerly possessed by *Lieutenant Alfred Turner Holmes, R.N.*

*Hilt*, gilt solid half-basket guard with raised bars and crown and anchor badge, lion's head pommel and back-piece, mane extending all the way down the back. White fish-skin grip, bound with three gilt wires. Folding flap on inside to lock with stud on top locket of scabbard.

*Blade*, straight, double-edged "Claymore" pattern with two central grooves.

Engraved. Obverse: Proof mark H.W. on shoulder and, above, crown and fowl anchor.

Reverse: On shoulder Prince of Wales crest

By Appointment

Henry

Wilkinson

Pall Mall

London.

and, above, Royal  
Arms.

On back edge 18693.

*Scabbard*, black leather with two gilt lockets and rings and chape, lockets and chape engraved with fluted threads and scrolls. Stud on top locket (reverse) to engage with folding flap on hilt.

*Services of Lieutenant Alfred Turner Holmes, R.N.*

Born, 1852 (?). Midshipman, 15 October, 1867. Sub-Lieutenant, 15 April, 1872. Lieutenant, 28 April, 1876. Retired September, 1878. Died, 1894.

Formerly possessed by *Alderman Joshua Jonathan Smith*, Lord Mayor of London, 1810-1811.

Presented by *Lord Saye and Sele* to the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, 1846.

*Hilt*, gilt knuckle-bow with a row of bright diamond-shaped steel studs in the centre, gilt vase pommel with surround of steel studs, fluted gilt metal grip with four rows of steel studs on obverse and reverse and at the sides, double quillons with rounded turned-up ends, steel studs in centre on both sides. Oval flat shell with outer and inner border of bright steel studs on the under-side, a rudimentary pas d'âne.

*Blade*, triangular, hollow, now rusted into the scabbard and not visible. Length  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. Width  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.

*Scabbard*, white or buff vellum with two gilt locketts and gilt chape.

On reverse of top locket:     Langford  
                                      No. 50  
                                      Fleet Street

Thomas Langford was "haberdasher of hatts" and sword-cutler at 50 Fleet Street from 1767-1797, when he went out of business, the firm having existed as Nicholas Langford from 1740.

This dress-sword must, therefore, have been made before 1797 and its style and type suggest that it was not later than 1790.

### *History of this Sword*

It has an interesting record and, a century ago, was the innocent cause of much recrimination and ill feeling, which brought about a libel action, involving a famous newspaper.

On the arrival in England of H.M.S. VICTORY, after Trafalgar, Captain Hardy conveyed to Lady Hamilton at Merton all Lord Nelson's personal belongings including uniform, clothing, &c. In the succeeding years Lady Hamilton, through injudicious living, became involved in serious financial difficulties and was assisted from time to time by a friend, Alderman Joshua Smith.<sup>1</sup> When these loans had amounted to a considerable total she gave the Alderman a Bill of Sale (24 June, 1813) on all her furniture, pictures, china, plate and other effects, at Merton, in order to discharge her liabilities, the sale of her belongings being reckoned to produce a sum in excess of her debts and to provide a cash surplus of which she was in urgent need. The inventory included some articles of uniform, cocked hats, swords, &c., as well as household goods. On Lady Hamilton's death in 1815 all these effects were packed up in crates and the contents do not then appear to have been disposed of, for, in 1831, correspondence shows that

<sup>1</sup> Joshua Jonathan Smith, ironmonger, Bennetts Hill. In 1803 Alderman of Castle Baynard Ward; 1805 Sheriff; 1810-1811 Lord Mayor.

the Alderman sent everything to a Mr. Kinsey,<sup>1</sup> a former employee of his, in Southwark, for safe-keeping. It was in 1844 after the Alderman's death that Mrs. Smith disposed of everything and thus it came about that Kinsey, acting as her agent, got into touch with an antique dealer named Evans,<sup>2</sup> who was at once interested in the letters, documents and articles associated with Lord Nelson. One of the crates contained an uniform coat and waistcoat, cocked hats and an old sword, &c., and Evans purchased the sword for £1. He then approached Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas<sup>3</sup> about the Nelson letters, giving him a list of the articles offered for sale. Unfortunately for Evans, Sir Nicholas obtained from him the name and address of Mrs. Smith, and at once short circuited him and got into direct communication with her, at the same time bringing Mrs. Ward (Horatia Nelson) into the subsequent negotiations. This greatly disgruntled Evans and thereafter there was ill feeling and antagonism between the two men. Sir Nicholas, realising at once that the uniform coat and waistcoat were those worn by Lord Nelson when he was mortally wounded, purchased them from Mrs. Smith for £150, managing to bring them to the notice of the Prince Consort, who purchased them and presented them to the Royal Hospital at Greenwich. The fact that the sword was in the same crate as the uniform suggested to Evans that it was also Lord Nelson's and that it was the one he was wearing at Trafalgar. As such he offered it to the Prince Consort for £5, who refused it. When Evans learned later that Lord Nelson wore no sword at Trafalgar he advertised it as the one which was in his cabin during the battle and was that which was on the coffin when lying in state at Greenwich and during the service at St. Paul's.

Controversy over the sword and what he considered his unfair treatment led to vitriolic correspondence in the *Times* between Evans and Sir Nicholas. The latter asserted that the sword was not that of a Naval Officer, but a civilian's small sword which must have been that of Alderman Smith, that Evans' story that it was worn by the Admiral at Trafalgar was false, and the evidence as to its having belonged to Lord Nelson a forgery. This led to a libel action by Evans against the *Times*, which had published Sir Nicholas' letter, in which he was unsuccessful. Meanwhile, a patron of Evans had come on to the scene, Lord Saye and Sele, who, considering that Evans had been badly treated and that his account of the sword was correct, wrote to him sending him 100 guineas and directing him to present the sword to the Admiral, Sir Robert Stopford, at the Royal Hospital with his compliments, and a letter from him in which he stated:—"I herewith forward to you Lord Nelson's dress-sword being the identical one that was placed on the coffin, and that which was also borne at the funeral, of which facts I am fully convinced." The Royal Hospital at first declined to accept the sword, its authenticity being in doubt, but ultimately accepted it and it was passed unobtrusively into the Hospital Museum and oblivion.

<sup>1</sup> Kinsey, then 70 years old, the Constable in the Town Hall in the Borough of Southwark, then residing in Tooley Street.

<sup>2</sup> Thomas Andrew Evans, antique dealer, 17, Maddox Street, Regent Street.

<sup>3</sup> Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas, G.C.M.G., 1799-1848, Lieutenant, R.N., barrister, author and antiquary.

It is only necessary here to deal with Mr. Evans' assertions, the truth of which were so convincing to Lord Saye and Sele. Evans had secured, as his trump card, the evidence of William Ashby, a naval pensioner in Greenwich Hospital, who swore an affidavit that he recognised the sword as the one which, with various other honours, was placed on the coffin containing Lord Nelson's body when the remains lay in state in the Painted Hall for three days, and he could speak positively as to the identity of the sword, having had it amongst other honours under his immediate care for three successive days. At the time of the lying in state he was "boatswain of the Paliser Ward and chief of a special guard appointed with express orders to prevent the removal or touch of the public of any of his lordship's honours which embellished the coffin".

Mr. Ashby must be congratulated not only for his astonishingly retentive memory in being able to identify the sword after a lapse of forty years, but also for the vividness of his imagination in embellishing the coffin with a multiplicity of honours, including the sword, which never existed. Careful inquiry into the happenings on that great occasion does not bear out Mr. Ashby's recollections. Thanks to the courtesy of Mr. Anthony R. Wagner, the Richmond Herald, the writer of these notes has recently had the privilege of inspecting all the documents in the College of Arms describing in great detail all the arrangements made for the lying in state of Lord Nelson's body at Greenwich, the funeral procession and service in St. Paul's Cathedral. The coffin at no time had anything on it save a velvet cushion supporting a Viscount's coronet. When the body lay in state at Greenwich, at the foot of the coffin stood a "pedestal covered with black velvet, fringed with alternative black and yellow, and supporting a helmet surmounted by a naval crown — and his lordship's shield, gauntlet, spurs and sword". These were *taken* or *property* articles belonging to the College of Arms, the helm, shield, gauntlet and sword being mediaeval in character. In the procession these accoutrements were carried by the York, Somerset and Lancaster Heralds and were never at any time on the coffin. It is of interest to mention that after the ceremony a number of the *property* possessions of the College of Arms were collected by the naval contingent and went down to Greenwich, causing some unpleasant feeling and action at the time. The College of Arms had some difficulty, later, in recovering their properties from the Hospital Authorities, who were anxious to retain them.

The foregoing effectually disposes of Mr. Evans' claims regarding this sword and its personal connection with Lord Nelson.

It must be regarded as of interest only in having been the possession of Alderman Joshua Jonathan Smith, one time Lord Mayor of London, friend and benefactor of Lady Hamilton.

*Note:* A very fully detailed account of Lord Nelson's funeral, which corroborates that of the College of Arms, will be found in *Orme's Graphic History of the Life, Exploits and Death of Horatio Nelson*—the memoirs by Francis William Blagdon, Esq., published by Edward Orme, 59 Bond Street, 1806.

Presented by C. R. C. Hervey, Esq., 6 Trefusis House, Exmouth, Devon, in 1947

*Hilt*, gilt (or brass) stirrup guard, turned-up end of quillon, langets engraved with foul anchor and cable, *black* polished horn grip, bound with single strands of thin twisted copper wire, rounded pommel with flute and plain back-piece, with flute down the centre. Overall 5 in.

*Blade*, very curved, flat back with one broad shallow groove almost to the point, double-edged spear point from about 7 in. from the point. Length, shoulder to point direct,  $30\frac{1}{2}$  in.; inner curve  $30\frac{3}{4}$  in. Width  $1\frac{7}{16}$  in. Plain steel, no engraving. Falchion type near the point.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt locket and rings with chape.

Top locket (max.)  $4\frac{3}{8}$  in. (min.)  $3\frac{7}{8}$  in. Mid locket (max.) 3 in. (min.)  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in. Chape (max.)  $8\frac{1}{8}$  in. (min.)  $7\frac{1}{4}$  in.

Engraved on reverse of top locket:      No maker's name on  
blade or scabbard.

La Fongueux

80 G<sup>s</sup>

Trafalgar

21st Oct<sup>r</sup>

1805.

It can be assumed that this weapon was obtained when the *Fougueux* was surrendered to Lieutenant Fortescue Kennedy, R.N<sup>1</sup>., at Trafalgar, from a French Naval Officer.

#### *Trafalgar, 21 October, 1805*

There was no French man-of-war called *Fongueux*, 80 guns, at Trafalgar, but a *Fougueux*, 74 guns, and this is probably the vessel intended.

The *Fougueux*, Captain L. A. Baudoin (killed), was in the van of the Franco-Spanish Fleet composed of seven ships of the line under Vice-Admiral Don. I. M. de Alava in the *Santa Ana*, 112 guns. About 1.0 p.m. she attacked the BELLEISLE, when the MARS intervened and she hauled off. About 1.40 p.m. she was attacked by the BELLEISLE and MARS, but she sheered off and steered for the starboard side of the TEMERAIRE. She was captured about 2.0 p.m. when she attacked the TEMERAIRE, which poured the whole of her starboard broadside into her at a distance of less than 100 yards. In the result the *Fougueux*, no longer under control, fell foul of the TEMERAIRE, whose seamen instantly lashed the French vessel by her fore-rigging to the TEMERAIRE's spare anchor. Lieutenant Fortescue Kennedy then boarded at the head of a few men and within ten minutes took complete possession of the prize.

On the 23rd, in the gale which ensued after the battle, the *Fougueux* drove ashore near

<sup>1</sup> Thomas Fortescue Kennedy. Born 1774. Died 1846. Promoted Commander 24 December, 1805, for his services at the battle. Captain 4 December, 1813. Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard 1834–1838.

Torre Bermeja and became a total wreck with the loss of all on board save about twenty-five persons. The loss is given as about 400.

See Laird Clowes' *The Royal Navy*, Vol. V, pp. 131, 136, 137, 138, 146, 147, 557.

#### H.M.S. TEMERAIRE at Trafalgar

It is possible that this weapon has some connection with a Spanish weapon captured by Robert Beadon Holgate, a Midshipman of H.M.S. TEMERAIRE (to which, as related on page 84, *La Fougueux* surrendered), who was one of the boarding party under Lieutenant Fortescue Kennedy. It is probable that the TEMERAIRE had to put prize crews on board one or more of the Spanish vessels captured, when Midshipman Holgate secured his relic. This is now (1951) in the possession of Lieutenant Colonel Kynaston Thompson, Joint Services Staff College, Latimer, Chesham, Bucks.

Though the hilt is very similar to No. 66, the blade, which is very curved, has an uncommon deep *flat* groove to within 2 in. of the point. The scabbard has very ornate fittings, a peculiar top locket heavily embossed and engraved 5 in. long, and besides a small mid locket, an 8-in. chape with shell foot, engraved with bullrushes.

No. 67

#### DRESS-SWORD

1805

*Commissioned (Executive) Officer, RN..*

*Hilt*, gilt stirrup guard, turned-up quillon, langets engraved with foul anchor and cable, white polished ivory grip, bound with three gilt wires; lion's head pommel, mane half-way down back-piece. Overall 4½ in.

*Blade*, straight, flat back, one broad shallow groove almost to the point, double-edged spear point from about 5 in. before the point. Length 32½ in. Width at shoulder 1½ in. Plain steel (no blue or gold). On back "T. K. (or T.J.) Runkel, Solingen."

Obverse: A bunch of war emblems and, above, Royal Cypher GR with crown over.

Reverse: Floral bunch and, above, the Royal Arms; above, crossed lance, colour staffs, &c.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt lockets and chape. Mid locket missing, with "buckle" (see Fig. XIII)<sup>1</sup> on top locket for belt sling, and stud on obverse for frog suspension.

Top locket 3½ in. Chape 4½ in.

On reverse of top locket: SALTER  
Sword Cutler  
& Jeweller  
35 STRAND

This is an early example of the sword which became the regulation pattern in August

<sup>1</sup> This is an uncommon fitting for belt slings, but is similar to that on Admiral Earl St. Vincent's sword, No. 316 in the R.U.S.I. Museum, *q.v.*, and that of Admiral the Earl of Northesk in the Officer's Mess at H.M.S. ST. VINCENT, Gosport. These are the earliest specimens of the 1805 sword.



1805, confirmed by the Admiralty Regulations of 1825, and superseded in 1827 by the pattern with half-basket guard. Later examples of the 1805 scabbard have rings for the belt slings in lieu of the "buckle" shown above. No. 70 is an example of one of these.

No. 68

DRESS-SWORD

1794

*Flag Officers and Commissioned (Executive) Officers, R.N.*

Presented by Sir Bruce S. Ingram, O.B.E., M.C.

Formerly the possession of Commander Alexander Keeler, R.N.

*Hilt*, gilt knuckle-bow with five balls, octagonal pommel, fluted white ivory grip, with gilt band around the centre with oval shield, and crown and fowl anchor engraved thereon. The obverse side of the quillon has a curved side guard with five balls in the centre. A small gilt anchor should be found in the space between the quillon and the side guard, but is missing. Holes in the guard and quillon indicate where it was originally.

*Blade*, straight, flat back, one broad groove nearly to the point, which is a double-edged spear point. Length  $32\frac{1}{4}$  in. Width at shoulder  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. Engraving, if any, now completely erased, as the blade is badly rusted. No sword-cutler's name.

*Scabbard*, black leather, originally two gilt lockets with rings and gilt chape, but top locket now missing. The obverse side of the leather portion has a diagonal pattern stamped upon it, now nearly rubbed away. Mid locket 1 in. Chape 4 in. The scabbard is split from mouth to point and is in a very bad condition.

This is a similar weapon to No. 6, *q.v.*, for the remarks about it. (See Fig. XI.)

*Services of Commander Alexander Keeler, R.N.*

Lieutenant, 5 June, 1794. Commander (Retd.), 26 November, 1830. Died, 1831. Commander Keeler probably acquired this sword on promotion to Lieutenant in 1794, as this was one of the two patterns worn by Commissioned Officers at that date.

In the picture of Lord Howe on board the QUEEN CHARLOTTE on 1 June, 1794, Captain A. S. Douglas, the 2nd Captain, is shown, severely wounded, and wearing a sword identically the same.

No. 69

DRESS-SWORD

1810-1820

*Flag Officer or Commissioned (Executive) Officer, R.N.*

*Hilt*, gilt stirrup guard and langets with embossed crown and fowl anchor and cable, lion's mask back-piece, mane extending all the way down. Grip white ivory, part ribbed and part diamond knurled. The knuckle guard and langets heavily embossed and of a fancy pattern.

*Blade*, straight, diamond section.

Damascened in blue and gold.

Obverse: Military implements.

Reverse: Crown over foul anchor and floral decoration.

Length  $27\frac{1}{2}$  in. Width  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. at shoulder.

*Scabbard*, black leather with two gilt locket and chape. Raised gilt bands on both lockets with an eye for rings, which are missing, as is also the eye on the mid locket. Locket and chape richly engraved.

Length  $27\frac{1}{2}$  in. Width at shoulder 1 in. Top locket  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. Mid locket  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. Chape 5 in.

Scabbard is broken in two places and chape detached.

No. 70

DRESS-SWORD (or Fighting Sword)

1810-1825

Regulation pattern of 1825

*Flag Officer and Commissioned (Executive) Officer, R.N.*

*Hilt*, gilt stirrup guard, with langets and embossed anchor thereon, curved quillon with turned-up end. Lion's mask pommel and back-piece, mane extending only one-third down the back. Polished white ivory grip, bound with three gilt wires. Overall 5 in.

*Blade*, flat back, one broad shallow groove nearly to the point, which is a double-edged spear point. Damascened in blue and gold. Length  $32\frac{1}{2}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. at shoulder.

Obverse: Royal Arms. Military trophies.

Reverse: Crown over foul anchor and military trophies.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt lockets and rings and chape, which is missing. Length 33 in. Width at mouth  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. (No stud on top locket.)

On reverse of top locket: R. JOHNSTON in oval.

late

BLAND & FOSTER

Sword Cutler &

Belt Maker to his

Majesty

68

St. James's Str<sup>t</sup>

LONDON

Bland and Foster, sword-cutlers, at 70 St. James's Street, were succeeded by R. Foster in 1792. They were at that address from 1788-1791. R. Foster was at 68 St. James's Street until 1798, when he gave place to R. Johnston, who continued there until after 1830.

The sword is of the 1825 regulation pattern, but may have been made earlier, as examples are found more than a decade before that date. It is now considered that this pattern was that laid down by the Admiralty in August 1805 (the first order regarding

a standard pattern sword), but no description of the regulation weapon was given and the sample swords at the three naval ports cannot now be traced. There are, however, a few examples of the 1805 sword still existing, see No. 67.

No. 71

DIRK

c. 1820

*1st Class Volunteer*

*Hilt*, gilt metal, white ivory grip diamond-knurled, lion's mask pommel and back-piece, mane extending only one-third down the back. Straight quillons with lions' heads at ends inversed.

*Blade*, very curved, flat back, plain steel with one shallow broad groove to the point. Length  $14\frac{1}{2}$  in. Width  $1\frac{3}{16}$  in.

*Scabbard*, black leather, top locket missing, and mid locket a gilt band with shell ornament and ring for chain sling (20 in. long) attached. (No sign at the point of any metal chape having been fitted.)

This was a fancy pattern weapon carried by 1st Class Volunteers from 1820 for about fifteen years. There seems to have been no regulation pattern, for, if so, it was not closely adhered to, and examples found to-day vary according to the taste of the original owner.

The first mention of dirks for 1st Class Volunteers occurs in the Admiralty Dress Regulations of 1827, but no description or details are given. The standard pattern was probably that shown in a set of coloured plates, *Costumes of the British Navy and Royal Marines*, 1828-1830, engraved by Engelman, Graf, Coindet and Co., the dirk shown having a white polished ivory hilt, similar to the so-called "mameluke" hilt of the General Officer's sword of the British Army, with a gilt chain knuckle guard. The scabbard of black leather, either with one gilt locket with stud or hook for suspension in a frog, and gilt chape, or, as in later patterns, two gilt lockets and rings for belt slings and chape. Few of this pattern seem to have survived and it is more common to find a lion's mask or other animal's head and there are rare examples with the head of a crocodile.

No. 72

DIRK

c. 1820

*1st Class Volunteer*

*Hilt*, gilt metal, white ivory grip, diamond-knurled, lion's head pommel and back-piece, mane extending two-thirds down back. Straight quillons with ends inversed, and on obverse side a semi-circular knuckle guard. Ring in lion's mouth for chain knuckle guard.

*Blade*, very curved, flat back, plain steel, no groove. Length (direct)  $12\frac{3}{8}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. at shoulder.

*Scabbard*, black leather, one gilt locket with ring. Top locket and chape missing.

See remarks under No. 71.

No. 73

# DIRK

c. 1820

1st Class Volunteer

Presented by N. Baillie, Esq., 1935



*Hilt*, gilt metal, white ivory grip, diamond-knurled, lion's mask pommel and back-piece, mane extending down two-thirds of the back. Straight quillons with fancy ends. Ring in lion's mouth with light chain knuckle guard to ring at end of quillon.

*Blade*, very curved, flat back, plain steel, no groove. Length (direct) shoulder to point  $13\frac{1}{2}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. at shoulder.

*Scabbard*, missing.

This is the same type of fancy pattern as weapon No. 71, carried by 1st Class Volunteers from 1820 for about fifteen years. The regulation pattern, if any, was not generally followed. See remarks under No. 71.

No. 74

# DRESS-SWORD

c. 1835

All Commissioned Officers, R.N.

Presented by Miss Maude, 1935

*Hilt*, gilt half-basket guard with raised bars and crown and anchor badge, folding flap, white fish-skin grip bound with three gilt wires, lion's head pommel and back-piece, mane extending only one-third down the back. Overall 5 in.

*Blade*, slightly curved, round back with double-edged point. Length  $29\frac{3}{4}$  in. Width at shoulder  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.

Engraved. Obverse: "Warranted London Manufacture" on shoulder, above (blade very rusty) crown over fowl anchor.

Reverse: BATTEN, Fore Street, Devonport, above, crown over fowl anchor but this side of the blade very rusty and engraving almost obliterated.

*Scabbard*, black leather, with two gilt lockets and rings and chape. Usual scrolls and fluted threads. Length 30 in. Width  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. Top locket  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in. Mid locket 3 in. Chape  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in. It is now in two parts (a) the top locket and (b) all the remainder with mid locket and chape.

No. 75

# DRESS-SWORD

1810-1827

Commissioned (Executive) Officers, R.N.

Naval hilt and blade, but military scabbard

*Hilt*, gilt stirrup guard, white polished ivory grip bound with three gilt wires, fowl anchor and cable engraved on langets; lion's head pommel and back-piece, mane extending only one-third down the back. Overall  $4\frac{3}{4}$  in.

*Blade*, straight, flat back, one shallow groove about  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. across extending to the point, which is double-edged only at the tip. Damascened in blue and gold. Length  $32\frac{1}{2}$  in. Width 1 in. at shoulder.

Obverse: Floral decoration. Royal Arms, above, mast with yards and rigging, crossed by banners and staffs.

Reverse: Floral decoration. Crown over fowl anchor, above, a buoy and cannon crossed, mast and yards crossed by banners and staffs.

*Scabbard*. This is clearly not that properly belonging to the sword, as it is of a military pattern and fully 1 in. too long. It is of black leather with two gilt locketts with rings and chape. The locketts and chape are of the military type and probably the scabbard is that for an Infantry Officer's sword. Length  $33\frac{1}{2}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. at mouth.

*Note*: As this is a military scabbard it might be suggested that it was the sword of an Officer of the Royal Marines, but this is highly improbable. The Royal Marine Officers at this date (1810-1827) wore the same swords as the Light Infantry or Infantry of the British Army, which had an entirely different hilt and blade. This pattern of scabbard became regulation for the new Army sword in 1822, but the gilt fittings are quite different to those of the naval sword.

No. 76

DRESS-SWORD

1805-1820

*Midshipman, R.N.*

*Hilt*, gilt stirrup guard, grip black fish-skin bound with three gilt wires, plain rounded pommel and back-piece with a flute round the pommel and down the back, fowl anchor engraved on the langets.

*Blade*, straight, apparently flat back with one shallow groove, but the blade has rusted in the scabbard and cannot be drawn out.

*Scabbard*, black leather, originally with two gilt locketts and rings, and stud for frog suspension on obverse of top locket. The ring of the mid locket is missing, as is also the chape. Length 26 in. Width  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. (about).

Engraved. Reverse of top locket:

STEPHENS

Opposite the Crown  
Portsmouth.

No. 77

DRESS-SWORD

1805-1820

*Midshipman, R.N.*

*Hilt*, gilt stirrup guard, grip black fish-skin bound with three gilt wires, plain rounded pommel and back-piece with flute round the pommel and down the back, small "leaf" decoration engraved on pommel and round the knuckle guard and quillon. Langets to hilt with embossed crown and fowl anchor. Overall 4 in.

*Blade*, straight, flat back with one groove about two-thirds across extending to the point, which is a double-edged spear point. Engraved. (Not damascened.) Obverse: Floral decoration and a foul anchor, and, much higher up, Royal Cypher GR with crown over. Length  $28\frac{1}{4}$  in. Width  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.

*Scabbard*, this is in a very bad condition and has only the mid locket with ring for sling of belt, the top locket and chape being absent. The black leather is split from end to end along the seam.

This is a somewhat similar weapon to No. 76, but of better quality and more ornate.

No. 78

DRESS-SWORD

1805-1820

*Master of the Fleet, Masters and Warrant Officers*

Presented by N. Baillie, Esq., 1935

*Hilt*, gilt stirrup guard, plain rounded pommel and back-piece, with a flute round the top and down the back, grip of black fish-skin bound with three gilt wires, foul anchor engraved on langets. Overall  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in.

*Blade*, straight, flat back with one broad shallow groove extending to the point, which is double-edged. Length  $32\frac{1}{4}$  in. Width 1 in. at shoulder.

Engraved. Obverse: Royal cypher GR and crown over, and a few floral bunches.

Reverse: Royal Arms and, above, floral bunches.

*Scabbard*, missing.

No. 79

DRESS-SWORD

1805-1820

*Commissioned (Executive) Officer*

*Hilt*, gilt stirrup guard, lion's head pommel and back-piece, mane extending only one-third down the back, white polished ivory grip, bound with three gilt wires, langets with engraved foul anchors.

*Blade*, straight, flat back. Length  $32\frac{1}{4}$  in. Width 1 in. at shoulder.

*Scabbard*, missing.

No. 80

DRESS-SWORD

1805-1820

*Commissioned (Executive) Officer*

*Hilt*, gilt stirrup guard (broken and missing), polished white ivory grip bound with three gilt wires, lion's mask pommel and back-piece, with mane at top of back-piece only. Langets to hilt, with embossed crown and foul anchor.

*Blade*, straight, oval section with deep central groove for  $6\frac{1}{4}$  in. from the shoulder. Length  $30\frac{1}{4}$  in. Width  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. at shoulder. Plain steel, no engraving (or if so originally, rubbed away).

*Commissioned Officer, below Flag Rank*

Formerly the sword of *Vice-Admiral Charles Wise, C.B.*

*Hilt*, gilt half-basket guard with raised bars and crown and anchor badge, folding flap, white fish-skin grip bound with three gilt wires, lion's head pommel and back-piece, mane extending all the way down the back. Overall 6 in. Grip 4 in.

*Blade*, slightly curved, flat back, one broad shallow groove to 10 in. from the point. Length  $31\frac{1}{2}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. Double-edged spear point.

Engraved. Obverse: Proof mark. Scroll decoration. Crown over Royal Arms. "Dieu et mon droit." Scroll decoration.

Reverse: E & W Scroll decoration. Crown over fowl anchor.  
SEAGROVE Scroll decoration.  
PORTSEA.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt locket and rings and chape, ornamented with fluted threads and scrolls. Top locket  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. Mid locket  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in. Chape  $8\frac{3}{8}$  in. Top locket slightly bell-mouthed.

*Sword-knot*, blue and gold rope with vellum basket-work head and twelve gold bullions. The new pattern of 1856.

*Services of Charles Wise, Vice-Admiral*

Entered Royal Navy, 12 November, 1822. Lieutenant, 24 December, 1833. Commander, 23 December, 1842. Captain, 28 February, 1847. Rear-Admiral, 24 April, 1865. Retired, 1 April, 1866. Vice-Admiral, 1 October, 1871. Died, 1877.

This was probably the sword he acquired about 1856, when a new pattern was brought in as regulation and superseded the previous one of 1847.

*Commissioned Officers, R.N.*

*Ranks below Commodore 1st Class*

*Hilt*, gilt half-basket guard with raised bars and crown and anchor badge, folding flap with locking stud, white fish-skin grip bound with three gilt wires, lion's head pommel and back-piece, mane extending all the way down the back.

*Blade*, slightly curved, flat back, one broad shallow groove to within  $10\frac{1}{2}$  in. from the point, which is double-edged spear. Length  $31\frac{1}{2}$  in. Width 1 in. at shoulder.

Engraved. Obverse: Proof mark. Warranted. Scroll decoration. Crown over fowl anchor. Scroll decoration.

Reverse: No cutler's name. Scroll decoration. Crown over Royal Arms and mottoes. Scroll decoration.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt locket with rings and chape. Ornamented with

fluted threads and scrolls. Length  $32\frac{3}{8}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. Top locket  $4\frac{3}{8}$  in. Mid locket  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in. Chape  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. Slightly bell-mouthed.

*Sword-knot*, of blue and gold cord with barrel-shaped mould covered with blue and gold gimp, with blue bullion at the end.

No. 83

## FIGHTING SWORD

1825

*Commissioned (Executive) Officer, R.N.*

Originally possessed by *Admiral of the Fleet Sir Alexander Milne, G.C.B.*

The hilt bears as a label the visiting card of Lieutenant A. Milne, R.N., and on it:—"Sword given me by *John Dewar*, 1825. Sd. A. Milne." On the other side:—"Wore this sword 24 & 26 Aug. 81 at General Macdonald and Lord B. (or P.) . . . . . Boys Drum. Duke of . . . . . Volunteer Review." (As to this, see below.)

*Hilt*, gilt stirrup guard (nearly straight and nearly a knuckle-bow), langets to hilt with heavily embossed fowl anchor and cable, lion's head pommel, mane a quarter down back only, white polished ivory grip bound with three gilt wires. Overall, with langet,  $5\frac{7}{8}$  in.; without langet 5 in. Grip 4 in.

*Blade*, straight, flat back, one broad shallow groove to the point. Length  $32\frac{1}{2}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. Damascened in blue and gold for 19 in. from the hilt. (Badly rusted towards the point.)

Obverse: Leaf decoration on shoulder. Above, lion and unicorn under a shield of the Royal Arms, crown over, and, above, a naval trophy of crossed anchor and buoy with mast and colour staffs. Gilt decoration above.

Reverse: Leaf decoration on shoulder. Above, crown and fowl anchor with naval trophy, and above, as on Obverse. Gilt decoration at top.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt lockets and rings with gilt chape. Length  $32\frac{7}{8}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. Top locket  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in. Mid locket  $1\frac{7}{8}$  in. Chape  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in.

On reverse of top locket:     DUDLEY  
   Grand Parade  
   PORTSMOUTH

Dudley was a silversmith and jeweller with a side-line as sword-cutler as early as 1790 at Grand Parade and later at 79 (& 80) High Street and continued in the business until 1887.

This sword is of the pattern first made uniform in August 1805 and made regulation for all Commissioned (Executive) Officers in 1825. The absence of a stud on the obverse of the top locket shows that it was not one of the early specimens of 1805, and it was either acquired by John Dewar on his promotion to Lieutenant in 1812 or a new weapon when he presented it to Lieutenant Milne in 1825.

The John Dewar mentioned on Lieutenant A. Milne's card was probably *Lieutenant John Dewar, R.N.*

Born 24 May, 1789. Entered Royal Navy, 3 October, 1799 as 1st Class Volunteer.



Midshipman and Master's Mate, 1800. Lieutenant, 21 March, 1812. On half-pay, 31 August, 1815. Commander (Retd.), 2 January, 1854. Died, 1865.

*The career of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Alexander Milne*

Born November 1806. Entered Royal Naval College, 8 February, 1817, and to sea 1819 as Midshipman and Master's Mate. Lieutenant, 8 September, 1827. Commander, 25 November, 1830. Captain, 30 January, 1839. Rear-Admiral, 20 January, 1858. Vice-Admiral, 13 April, 1865. Admiral, 1 April, 1870. Admiral of the Fleet (Retd.), 10 June, 1881. Civil K.C.B., 1858. Military G.C.B., 1871. As Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief North America and West Indies, 13 January, 1860–7 January, 1864. As Vice-Admiral and Admiral Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean, 28 April, 1869–25 October 1870. Created a Baronet in 1876. Died, 1896.

The pattern of this sword was altered by the regulations of 1827 to one with an entirely different hilt and blade, the former almost the same as that of to-day (1952). On this account Lieutenant Milne could not have worn this sword in naval uniform except on some special occasion. One of these he has noted on the card attached to the hilt when, as an Admiral of the Fleet, he was present at a review of Volunteers in 1881. This was probably that of the Edinburgh Volunteer Review, 25 August, 1881, when Major-General Macdonald was in command, and 40,624 officers and men were present. H.M. Queen Victoria inspected the troops and was accompanied by T.R.H. the Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught, and also Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the Army. The review was ruined by continuous heavy rain all day.

No. 84

DRESS-SWORD

1811–1820

*Flag Officer, R.N.*

Probably a late specimen of the 1805 pattern

*Hilt*, gilt stirrup guard, with langets engraved with crown and fowl anchor; lion's head pommel and back-piece, mane one-third only down the back; white polished ivory grip, bound with three gilt wires. Straight quillon, end turned up. Slot at pommel for sword-knot. Overall with langet 5 in. Without langet 4½ in. Grip 3½ in.

*Blade*, rusted into scabbard, but appears to be diamond section, two-edged. Length 26 in. (?). Width 1 in. at shoulder.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt lockets and rings with chape. Length 26½ in. Width 1½ in. Lockets and chape embossed and engraved.

On reverse of top locket:

BRUNN  
Sword Cutler to  
Prince Regent  
56 Charing Cross  
London

From this the date of the sword should be between 1811 and 1820.

This is a very similar sword to No. 46 and No. 69, the former probably a Commissioned (Executive) Officer's dress-sword, but excessive ornamentation suggests a Flag Officer's.

No. 85

## FIGHTING SWORD

c. 1801-1803

*Commissioned Officer. Light Infantry*



*Hilt*, gilt knuckle-bow, with Royal Cypher GR with crown over; lion's head pommel, mane one-third down the back-piece; white polished ivory grip bound with two twisted gilt wires as one, open-work stool as drawn. Overall  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. Grip  $3\frac{1}{8}$  in.

*Sword-knot*, red and gold tape with silk tassel.

*Blade*, very curved, flat back, one broad shallow groove to within 3 in. of the point, which is falchion type. Damascened in blue and gold for 13 in. from the hilt.

Obverse: Decoration and, above, Royal Cypher GR with crown over, decoration over.

Reverse: Military trophy. Royal Arms, and crown above. "Dieu et Mon Droit" below them.

On back edge: "J. J. Runkel, Solingen." (A German swordsmith.)

Length (Direct) 30 in. Inner curve 31 in. Width  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in. Width at  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. from the point  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in., the intervening blade  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. in width.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt lockets and rings, stud on top locket for frog suspension, and gilt chape. Length (direct)  $31\frac{1}{2}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. Top locket: max.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in., min.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. Mid locket: max. 4 in., min.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. Chape: max.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in., min.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in.

On reverse of top locket: GOLDNEYS  
Late Neild.  
St. James's Str<sup>t</sup>  
Sword Cutler  
H.R.H. the  
Prince of Wales.



*Date*. The sword-cutler's name, &c., above, should in the ordinary course give this weapon a definite date, for it is an almost invariable rule that after a change of title the late name of the firm is only given in the first year of the new one. In this case the firm traded as Neild & Goldneys, and in 1795 as Goldneys late Neild, becoming, in 1796, Goldney, T. & S. This sword, therefore, could reasonably be dated 1795, but the Royal Arms on the blade show that this would be incorrect. For they are those after the union with Scotland in 1801. For this reason and those given regarding the change of title of the makers, the sword can be assumed as of date 1801-1803 or not long after the change of name. Goldneys were goldsmiths and jewellers, having a side-line in sword-cutlery.

For similar weapons see Nos. 6296 and 8961 in the R.U.S.I. Museum and Field Marshal Lord Seaton's sword in the United Service Club. Also No. 388 in the Nelson Collection, Monmouth Museum.

No. 86

### FIGHTING SWORD

c. 1828-1832

*Commissioned (Executive) Officer, R.N.*

*Hilt*, gilt solid half-basket guard, with raised bars and crown and anchor badge; lion's head pommel, mane one-third down the back-piece; folding flap on inside. Grip white fish-skin, bound with three gilt wires. Overall 6 in. Grip  $4\frac{1}{8}$  in.

*Blade*, round back, curved, double-edged spear point. Length 32 in. Width at shoulder  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. Engraving nearly erased.

Engraved. Obverse: Royal Arms with crown above, and lion and unicorn supporters. "Dieu et mon droit" below.

Reverse: Crown and fowl anchor.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt locket and rings, with hook for frog on top locket, and gilt chape. Length  $32\frac{1}{2}$  in. Width  $1\frac{7}{8}$  in. Top locket  $4\frac{3}{8}$  in. Mid locket  $2\frac{3}{8}$  in. Chape 6 in. Locket and chape with horizontal threads only.

This is an example of the 1827 regulations with alterations of 1832. In the 1827 pattern there should only be one locket with hook and ring. In 1827 the new regulation hilt was moulded in one piece, but a year or two later the folding flap on the inside was introduced to allow the hilt to fit in closer to the side of the wearer. This was brought into the Army in 1822, but the Navy was late in adopting it. This particular sword, having a half-basket guard with the folding flap, is therefore likely to be about 1828 or later in date. The scabbard fittings, as stated above, have been altered from the 1827 regulations to those of 1832. That is to say that a ring has been added to the locket and a second smaller locket and ring added.

No. 87

### FIGHTING SWORD

c. 1832-1833

*Flag Officers, R.N.*

*Hilt*, gilt solid half-basket guard, with raised bars and crown and anchor badge, lion's head pommel, mane one-third down the back-piece, folding flap on the inside, grip of white fish-skin, bound with three gilt wires. Tang button showing. Slot at pommel for sword-knot and gilt eye at base of grip on reverse side. Overall 6 in. Grip 4 in.

*Blade*, round back, curved, double-edged spear point. Length  $31\frac{1}{4}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.

Engraved. Obverse: Royal Arms and crown above. Lion and unicorn below.

Reverse: Crown and fowl anchor.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt locket and rings and chape. Engraved scrolls, threads and oak leaves. Length  $31\frac{3}{8}$  in. Width  $1\frac{7}{8}$  in. Top locket  $4\frac{1}{8}$  in. Mid locket  $3\frac{1}{8}$  in. Chape 6 in. No sword-cutler's name.

In September 1832, on account of the change made in July of that year in Officers' sword-belts from a shoulder belt worn under the uniform waistcoat to a waist belt worn outside the jacket, the sword scabbard fittings had to be altered. In lieu of one locket with a hook or stud, two lockets were introduced, each with a ring for the belt slings. This sword appears to be one of the early ones of 1832-1833.

No. 88

## FIGHTING SWORD

1835

*Flag Officers, R.N.*

*Hilt*, gilt solid half-basket guard, with raised bars and crown and anchor badge, lion's head pommel, mane one-third down back-piece, folding flap on the inside of guard. Prominent tang button, white fish-skin grip bound with three gilt wires. Slot at pommel for sword-knot and two holes in stool of guard below. Overall 6 in. Grip. 4 in.

*Blade*, round back, slight curve, double-edged spear point. Length 30 in. Width  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in.

Engraved. Obverse: Royal Arms with lion on top of the crown. "Dieu et mon droit" below.

Reverse: Crown and fowl anchor.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt lockets and rings and gilt chape. Length 31 in. Width  $1\frac{5}{8}$  in. (slightly bell-mouthed). Top locket  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. Mid locket  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. Chape  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. Engraved with scrolls, threads and oak leaves. Prominent shoe at the end of the chape.

*Sword-knot*, blue and gold rope, with blue and gold basket-work head and seventeen gold bullions. (Regulation pattern of 1827 had twelve gold bullions.)

This sword is not correctly in accord with the regulations of this period; the blade is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. short and  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. too narrow, and the lockets and chape on the scabbard are all too large.

No. 89

## DRESS-SWORD

1920-1937

*All Commissioned Officers below Flag Rank, R.N.*

*Hilt*, gilt solid half-basket guard, with raised bars and crown and anchor badge, lion's head pommel, mane all the way down the back-piece, folding flap on inside of the guard with hole to take the pin on scabbard top locket, white fish-skin grip, very straight (Wilkinson pattern) bound with three gilt wires. Prominent tang button. Overall  $6\frac{1}{4}$  in. Grip 4 in.

*Blade*, flat back, very faint curve, one shallow groove from 3 in. from the hilt for 20 in. only. Spear point. Length 32 in. Width  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.

Engraved. Obverse: "Wilkinson Sword Co", with miniature Royal Arms above, on shoulder. Twisted rope decoration with space for owner's name, and, above, Royal Arms with supporters and "Dieu et mon Droit" under.

Reverse: Wilkinson's proof mark on shoulder. Above, rope and oak and acorn decoration, and, above, crown and fowl anchor.

On back edge: "63336. Made in England."

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt locket and rings, with pin on reverse of top locket to engage with hole in folding flap of the hilt, and gilt chape. Length  $32\frac{1}{4}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. Top locket  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. Mid locket  $3\frac{7}{8}$  in. Chape  $7\frac{3}{8}$  in. On reverse of top locket, "W.G.P.B."

*Sword-knot*, of blue and gold cord with barrel-shaped mould covered with blue and gold gimp, with blue bullion at the end.

No. 90

DRESS-SWORD

c. 1840

*Commissioned Officer below Flag Rank, R.N.*

Presented by *H. P. Goring, Esq.*, April 1937

*Made from the Iron Bolts of the ROYAL GEORGE*

*Hilt*, gilt solid half-basket guard with raised bars and crown and anchor badge, with folding flap on the inside; lion's head pommel and back-piece, mane extending only one-third down the back; white fish-skin grip bound with three gilt wires. Overall  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in.

*Blade*, curved, with a round back and a double-edged spear point. The blade emerges directly from the hilt and has no shoulder as customary. Length  $30\frac{1}{2}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in.

Engraved. Obverse: "Warranted", above, the Royal Arms surmounted by a lion and crown. Floral decoration above and below.

Reverse: Made from the Iron Bolts      above, crown and anchor.  
   of the Royal George  
   Sunk 1782. Recovered 1839

*Scabbard*, missing.

The blade being of iron and not steel it is assumed to be only a dress weapon. A number of these blades were made and mounted similarly as dress-swords after 1839. See No. 7995 in the Museum of the *R.U.S.I.*

H.M.S. ROYAL GEORGE, 100, when being careened for underwater repairs at Spit-head, 29 August, 1782, sank in a few moments through her bottom dropping out owing to the decayed condition of her timbers. On board, when she foundered, was Rear-Admiral Richard Kempenfelt (1718-1782), who was drowned, together with about 900 persons, including many women and children. Efforts to recover the ship, guns, &c., were made on several occasions for many years afterwards, and the metal of this memento was recovered in 1839.

## DUNCAN SWORD CASE

### CONTENTS

No.

91. 0. Presentation sword. Admiral Viscount Duncan of Camperdown. October 1797.  
91. 1. Uniform sword. Captain the Hon. Alexander Duncan, Coldstream Guards.  
c. 1797.  
91. 2. Uniform sword. Captain the Hon. Alexander Duncan, Coldstream Guards.  
c. 1802.  
91. 3. A Persian or Indian scimitar. Date ?.  
91. 4. A Turkish yataghan. Date ?.  
91. 5. Sword of the East Lothian Cavalry Regiment, 1797-1800. Formerly owned by  
Dr. Patrick Nimmo (1776-1855).

No. 91. 0

### PRESENTATION SWORD

1797

Presented to *Admiral of the Blue Adam Duncan, Viscount Duncan*  
of Camperdown by the *City of London*. 19 October 1797

*Hilt*, silver gilt, the pommel and grip decorated with translucent coloured enamel plaques, that in the centre of the grip enriched by a surround of diamonds, both obverse and reverse. The oval pommel on the obverse bears the arms with supporters, crest and coronet of Duncan, with mottoes above and below, in coloured enamel. The shield on the grip the VENERABLE under sail, and the centre of the quillon a naval trophy (compass, colour staffs, cannon, &c.) all in coloured enamel. The gilt and dark blue enamel knuckle-bow has the following inscription in gold lettering:—

Clarum et Venerabile Nomen  
Gentibus et multum nostre  
Quod proberat urbi.

(A name famous and revered among the nations and one which was of great benefit to our city.)

Hall-mark on reverse of knuckle-bow, near the pommel, 1797-1798.

The quillon end turns up, coming within the perimeter of the shell, and the rudimentary pas d'âne ring is represented by two gilt anchors.

On the reverse the pommel has the arms with supporters, and crest, with mottoes, of the City of London. The shield on the grip shows the VENERABLE under sail, and in the centre of the quillon a naval trophy, all in coloured enamels. On the dark blue enamel panel on the knuckle guard a gilt naval crown. The under side of the flat oval shell, which is bordered by gilt oak-leaf edging, has two oval plaques of coloured enamel showing on one side the opposing fleets at the commencement of the battle and on the

other the ships shrouded in smoke in the heat of the action. The upper side of the hilt (nearest to the blade) is gilt, bearing the following inscription:

*Watson Mayor*

“A Common Council holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the City of London on Thursday, the 19th day of Octr., 1797

*Resolved Unanimously*

That the thanks of this Court be given to Admiral of the Blue Adam Duncan Esq.,

now *Lord Viscount Duncan*

for his most gallant conduct on the Memorable

Eleventh day of October

when the British Fleet under his Command most gloriously defeated that of the Dutch, and that HE be presented as a Token of their Sense of the important Services HE thereby rendered to his Country the Freedom of this City and a Sword of the value of two hundred guineas.”

*Blade*, triangular, but rusted into scabbard and engraving or inscription thereon not visible. Length 33 in. Width at shoulder 1 in.

*Scabbard*, black snake-skin or lizard, with two gilt locketts and rings, the chape missing. Length 33½ in. Width 1½ in. Top locket 2½ in. Mid locket ½ in.

On reverse of top locket:

R

Makepeace

London.

*Services of Viscount Duncan of Camperdown, Admiral of the White*

Born, 1 July, 1731. Entered Royal Navy, 1746. Lieutenant, 1755. Commander, 1759. Captain, 25 February, 1761. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, 24 September, 1787; White, 21 September, 1790. Vice-Admiral of the Blue, 1 February, 1793; White, 12 April, 1794. Admiral of the Blue, 1 June, 1795; White, 14 February, 1799. Died, 4 August, 1804.

*Adam Duncan*, born at Dundee in 1731, was the younger son of Alexander Duncan of Lundie, Provost of Dundee, and Helen, daughter of John Haldane, of Gleneagles, M.P. for Perthshire. He was a man of handsome and commanding presence and magnificent physique. In 1795, when Admiral of the Blue, he became Commander-in-Chief of the North Sea fleet and hoisted his flag at Chatham in the *VENERABLE*, 74. On the outbreak of the mutiny at the Nore, in the spring of 1797, he was singularly successful, owing to his engaging but dominating personality, in preventing it extending to his flagship. On 11 October the same year, he defeated the Dutch fleet under Admiral de Winter, off Camperdown, after one of the most hotly contested and sanguinary naval battles in history.

Duncan received the highest honours on his return to England and was created Baron Duncan of Lundie and Viscount Duncan of Camperdown. Amongst the awards showered on him was the Freedom of the City of London and, concurrently, the sword dealt with in this notice.

He married, in 1777, Henrietta, second daughter of the Right Hon. Robert Dundas of Arniston, Midlothian, and had three sons and five daughters. His eldest son, Alexander, a Captain in the Coldstream Guards, predeceased him in 1803 and he was succeeded in the title, on his death in 1804, by his second son, Robert Dundas; created, in 1831, Earl of Camperdown.

*Note:* The earldom became extinct on the death of the 4th Earl in 1933, d.s.p.

No. 91. 1 CAPTAIN THE HON. ALEXANDER DUNCAN'S 1797  
SWORD

*Hilt*, gilt "Adam" pommel (ten sides), embossed decoration around tang button, which is prominent. Close-twisted silver wire round grip. Straight quillon, decorated end. Two flat shells, one folding. Overall  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. Grip  $4\frac{3}{8}$  in.

*Sword-knot*, flat gold and crimson ribbon with tassel of gold bullions.

*Blade*, flat back to point, one broad shallow groove. Damascened in dark blue and gold for 12 in. only. Length  $32\frac{1}{2}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in.

Obverse: Leaf decoration in gold; military trophy, decoration above.

Reverse: Leaf decoration in gold; Royal Cypher GR with crown over, decoration above.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt locket and rings with chape. Tooling on leather on obverse side. Length  $32\frac{1}{2}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. Stud on top locket on obverse side for frog suspension. Top locket  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. Mid locket  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. Chape  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in. On reverse of top locket:

HUNTER  
Edinboro.

On a red label tied to the hilt it is stated:

"This sword belonged to Alexander Duncan, Coldstream Guards, who died in 1803. Then eldest son living of Admiral Duncan."

Adam Duncan, 1st Viscount Duncan of Camperdown, Admiral of the White (1731-1804), married 6 June, 1777, Henrietta, daughter of the Right Hon. Robert Dundas of Arniston, Midlothian and his eldest son was: Hon. Alexander Duncan, born about 1780; Ensign, Coldstream Guards, 30 December, 1797; Lieutenant, Coldstream Guards, 25 November, 1799; later Captain; whose name appears in the *Army List* of 1803, but not in 1804. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1803, Vol. 50, p. 381, it is stated: "In the Mediterranean Sea, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, the Hon. Captain Duncan, of the Guards, eldest son of Lord Viscount Duncan. His body was conveyed to Malta, where it was interred with military honours." (About 5 January.)



Burke's *Peerage*, 1933 Edition, gives "d. at Malta, 1803, aged 22", and the *Times* for 1803 (January-March) the date of death as 5 January, 1803.

He died before his father and the viscountcy went to his younger brother Robert Duncan, born in 1785. In 1831 created Earl of Camperdown. The Camperdown earldom died out on the death of the 4th Earl (born 1845) 5 December, 1933, who was a widower and had no heir.

As the date of the sword and the period of Alexander Duncan's service agree, it may be assumed that the label is correct and that this sword and its fellow (No. 91. 2) both belonged to him.

The sword-cutler's name gives a clue to the date of the two swords. In 1797 George Hunter, merchant, 12 Parliament Close, Edinburgh, had evidently a side-line as a sword-cutler, in 1802-1803 moving to 96 South Bridge Street, and in 1809 becoming "Hunter and Boyd" at the same address, who turned out a number of swords. As Alexander Duncan entered the Army in 1797, No. 91. 1 was probably his first sword and No. 91. 2 a second one purchased in 1802 when Hunter moved to South Bridge Street.

See Nos. 7067 and 7029 at the *R.U.S.I.*

No. 91. 2 CAPTAIN THE HON. ALEXANDER DUNCAN'S 1802  
SWORD

*Hilt*, gilt "Adam" pommel, embossed decoration around tang button, which is prominent. Close-twisted silver wire round grip. Straight quillon, decorated end. Two flat shells, one folding. Overall 6½ in. Grip 4⅞ in.

*Blade*, flat back to the point, one broad shallow groove. Damascened in grey and gold for two-thirds. Length 33¼ in. Width 1½ in. at shoulder.

Obverse: Fancy decoration. Military trophies. Royal Cypher GR with crown over, Decoration above.

Reverse: Fancy decoration.

On scrolls DUNDERDALE Royal Arms. Crown and lion over.  
MABSON

Decoration above.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt locket and rings with chape. Stud on obverse of top locket for frog suspension. Length 33¾ in. Width at mouth 1½ in. Top locket 3 in. Mid locket 3 in. Chape 7½ in.

On reverse of top locket:

HUNTER  
Army Contractor.  
96 South Bridge St.  
Edinburgh.

*Sword-belt*, very narrow black leather, ½ in. wide, with two slings, with gilt buckles. Lion's mask belt plates with snake clasp.

The date of this sword is 1802-1803, when Hunter moved to 96 South Bridge Street.

It was probably Alexander Duncan's No. 1 dress-sword, as it is in better condition than its fellow. For career of Captain the Hon. Alexander Duncan, Coldstream Guards, see sword No. 91. 1.

It has not been possible to discover the meaning of "Dunderdale" and "Mabson", engraved in scrolls on the reverse of the blade.

#### No. 91. 3                      PERSIAN or INDIAN SCIMITAR

*Hilt*, "mameluke", grip polished brown horn, straight quillons with acorn ends, narrow langets. Gilt metal fluted back-piece sandwiched between the horn pieces of the grip, back and front. Rounded pommel with hole for sword-knot.  $4\frac{3}{8}$  in. to centre of quillon.  $6\frac{3}{8}$  in. to end of langet.

*Blade*, flat back, very curved, wavy edge, plain steel, no grooves. Length  $31\frac{1}{2}$  in., direct. Width  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. (Outer curve 33 in.)

*Scabbard*, black leather (or hide), two gilt lockets and rings with chape. Length (direct)  $32\frac{3}{8}$  in. Outer curve 34 in. Width  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. at mouth. Lockets 1 in. wide (max.). Chape 14 in., outer curve. The inner side of the scabbard is slit for  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. down to the top locket to allow the blade to be entered or drawn.

*Suspender* in lieu of frog. The weapon is hung from a waist belt by a steel suspender, which hooks on to the belt and has a five-link chain to the upper ring on the scabbard and an eleven-link chain to the lower one. Thus the hilt hangs forward at an angle of about  $40^\circ$  from the perpendicular.

This is a specimen of a Persian, Turkish or Indian scimitar and a very similar weapon can be seen in the Museum of the R.U.S.I., Whitehall, No. 2246, "Damascus sabre with English mounting", but the blade of that weapon is wavy on both edges, the object of the irregular edge being to increase the cutting surface.

It is difficult to date this weapon and quite impossible at this time to connect it with the Duncan family and more particularly with Adam Duncan, the victor of Camperdown and the distinguished Admiral. It has been labelled as the sword of "Vice-Admiral de Reuter", evidently intended to be de Ruyter (or Ruijter). This was Engel de Ruijter, son of the distinguished Dutch Admiral Michiel de Ruijter, who died in 1683, more than a hundred years before the Battle of Camperdown, and there is no record of his having ever surrendered his sword during the Third Dutch War with England. In any case it is improbable that this sword existed in his lifetime.

#### No. 91. 4                      TURKISH YATAGHAN

*Hilt*, metal ornamented black, silver and gilt. No quillons. Overall  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in.

*Blade*, flat back, slight curve and recurve. Plain, no groove. Length (direct)  $24\frac{7}{8}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. at shoulder.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. in middle. On back edge Turkish, Arabic or other Eastern inscription.

*Scabbard*, top locket silver (or steel?). A very small fixed silver (or steel) eye at back edge about  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. from the scabbard mouth. Black hide or leather. Length  $27\frac{1}{4}$  in. Width  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in. The leathern cover is sewn with silver (or steel) wire. The embossed silver tip accounts for the extra length.

This is a Turkish or Albanian yataghan. A very similar weapon is in the Museum of the R.U.S.I., Whitehall, No. 997.

As stated under No. 91. 3, it is now impossible to connect this weapon with the Duncan (Camperdown) family. It has been labelled as "Admiral de Wynter's Sword", but it is highly improbable that the Admiral ever wore it in battle or that he surrendered a weapon of this type at Camperdown. Dutch Naval Officers' swords were very similar to those of the British Royal Navy.

No. 91. 5      EAST LoTHIAN CAVALRY REGIMENT      c. 1797-1800

*Hilt*, steel knuckle-bow, fluted black (or brown) wood grip, with steel band across the middle and one langet only engraved. Straight quillon with end up-turned. Small hole near pommel for sword-knot. Overall 6 in. Grip  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in.

*Blade*, very curved, flat back, one shallow broad groove to the point, which is a spear point.

Damascened in blue and gold for 10 in. of the blade only. Length 31 in. direct. Outer curve  $31\frac{1}{4}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. at shoulder.

Obverse: Leaf and berry decoration; Royal Arms; above this Lion over a crown.  
Dieu et Mon Droit.

Reverse: Woolley & Co., Birmingham, on shoulder, above this, military trophy;  
Royal Cypher GR with crown and lion over; floral decoration above.

*Scabbard*, black leather, one steel locket with large (light) ring, and stud for frog suspension on obverse, with steel chape.

On reverse of locket:

Woolley  
& Co.  
Birm<sup>d</sup>.

Locket, 4 in. max.,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. min. Chape,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. max.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. min., and small shoe. Length  $31\frac{1}{4}$  in. direct. Outer curve  $31\frac{1}{2}$  in. Width  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in. at mouth.

*Date*. The name of the sword-cutlers, Woolley & Co., Birmingham, enables the sword to be dated as between 1797-1800, when the firm became Woolley & Deakin. It has been labelled "Sword of Rear-Admiral Mearne", but no such Admiral can be traced in the Navy lists of the British Royal Navy. Moreover, it is not a naval weapon, bright-steel hilted weapons, for obvious reasons, not being worn at sea or with a naval uniform. (Steel-hilted cutlasses were japanned black.) It is a military weapon. An endeavour has been made to trace its history. Pasted on the scabbard is a small piece of paper inscribed:

Old Dundee Exhibition. (In print)

Albert Institute. 1892-93.

No. 307. Miss Nimmo. Newport.

and on a separate slip:

Thos. W . . . (obliterated) Nimmo (?)  
Thorn . . . outh (?)  
East Newport.

Thanks to Mr. James D. Boyd, F.S.A., Scot., Curator of the Dundee Public Library, Museum and Art Galleries, the following information has been forthcoming. The catalogue of the Old Dundee Exhibition, 1892-1893, page 214, items 881-7, has the following entry:—"Sword bearing Royal Arms and monogram G.R. Lent by Miss Nimmo." The index gives this Miss Nimmo as:—"Nimmo (Miss), 4 Thornbank, Cupar Road, Newport." Apparently she lent eight items to the exhibition and the sword is the last listed, 887. It transpires that Miss Henrietta Nimmo, the youngest and last surviving of the family of Dr. Patrick Nimmo, died at her home Cupar Road, April 1919. She was nearly 90, a well-known philanthropist and bird lover. Her father, Patrick Nimmo, M.D. (1776-1855), was a well-known Dundee medical man of the mid-nineteenth century. He was born in Dundee, and after being attached for a short time to the *East Lothian Cavalry Regiment*, began practice with a Dr. Stewart and afterwards with Sir Alexander Douglas, and was one of the first surgeons of the Royal Infirmary. It is not unreasonable to assume that this sword was worn by him when serving in the *East Lothian Cavalry Regiment*. The equipment of such regiments was generally very diverse and not at all standardised, the pattern of sword carried by the Officers being determined by the Colonel of the Regiment. Here again it is impossible to say what connection this sword had with the family of Duncan.

No. 92

## PRESENTATION SWORD

1837

Presented to *Lieutenant the Hon. Robert Gore, R.N.*, by the  
*Merchants and Underwriters of Bombay*. 15 July, 1837

*Hilt*, dull gilt solid half-basket guard with raised bars and crown and anchor badge, lion's head pommel and back-piece, mane one-third only down the back, white fish-skin grip bound with three gilt wires, small eye at base of grip and another on the guard near the lion's mouth for sword-knot. Folding flap on inside of guard. Overall 6 in. Grip 4 in.

*Blade*, slight curve, round back with double-edged spear point. Length 30½ in. Width 1½ in.

Engraved. Obverse. On longitudinal panel: "PRESENTED by the MERCHANTS & UNDERWRITERS OF BOMBAY TO LIEU<sup>T</sup>. HON<sup>BLE</sup> ROBERT GORE, R.N. of H.M.S. ANDROMACHE, To record their ESTIMATION of his SERVICES in the Operations against the PIRATES in the MALACCA STRAITS under the COMMAND of CAPT<sup>N</sup> H. D. CHADS, C.B., 1836". Below, in scrolls, "BOMBAY, 15th July, 1837". Floral decoration above and below.

Reverse. On shoulder: DUDLEY, Sword-cutler, Portsmouth. In the centre a crown and foul anchor below Royal Cypher and above this a figure of Hope with an anchor and a naval crown over all. Floral decoration as on the obverse.

*Scabbard*, a black polished material (fine buckram or lizard skin) with two gilt locketts and rings (grummet pattern) and gilt chape with shoe. The locketts and chape are embossed with a floral pattern. On back edge of top locket:—DUDLEY.

PORTSM<sup>TH</sup>.

Top locket  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in. Mid locket  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. Chape 9 in. Length  $30\frac{3}{4}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in.

*Sword-knot*, blue and gold rope with vellum basket-work head and twelve gold bullions.

*Services of Captain the Hon. Robert Gore, R.N., M.P.*

Born 1810, the 4th son of Colonel the Hon. William J. Gore by Caroline, youngest daughter, and co-heir of Sir Thomas Pym-Hales Bart, and grandson of the 2nd Earl of Arran. Entered Royal Navy, 4 September, 1823; Lieutenant, 18 June, 1832; in the MELVILLE, 74, Captain Henry Hart, 1832–1834, and ANDROMACHE, 28, Captain H. D. Chads, on the East Indies Station, 1835–1838. His services in the boats of the frigate, when he was frequently engaged in action with the Malay pirates, earned him this presentation sword given by grateful merchants and underwriters. He was promoted Commander, 9 May, 1839, commanding the SERPENT, 16, on the West Indies Station, and attaining post-rank, 9 November, 1846.

He was M.P. for New Ross, Co. Wexford, and sometime British chargé d'affaires in Uruguay. He died 4 August, 1854.

No. 93

PRESENTATION SWORD

1798

A Replica of that

Presented to Rear-Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson, K.B., by the Grand Signior  
(*The Sultan of Turkey*), after the Battle of the Nile, 1 August, 1798

*Hilt*, gilt metal crocodile, forming the pommel and grip, with gilt knuckle-bow, ring for sword-knot at pommel, single shell, nearly flat, with bead edge, an oval shield on the knuckle-bow with engraved arms and crest of Alexander Davison and an edge of oak leaves. On the obverse and in the centre of the grip an oval shield with an engraving of ships of the line in action. The panel on the reverse of the grip was engraved:

“VICTORY of the NILE, 1st of August, 1798.”

Overall  $7\frac{1}{4}$  in. Grip  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in.

*Blade*, flat back, very curved, one broad shallow groove. On back edge “J. J. Runkel, Solingen”. Damascened in blue and gold for 11 in. only from the hilt, then plain steel.

Of the three gold designs, the centre one on the obverse has a naval trophy, and that on the reverse the head of an eastern potentate. Length (direct)  $30\frac{1}{4}$  in. Width  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in. The blade at first narrows to  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in., and then gradually increases to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. to the point.

*Scabbard*, gilt metal, with embossed oval shields, five on the obverse and three on the reverse, with two rings at the back edge for belt slings at the first and third shields on the obverse. A fluted chape with shoe. The first, third and fifth shields have leaf decoration, the second and fourth naval trophies. Length (direct) 34 in. Width at mouth  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. On the obverse of the scabbard, near the mouth, is the following inscription:

“This Scymetar together with a GUN and CANTEEN were  
presented by the GRAND SIGNIOR to  
HORATIO, VISCOUNT NELSON,  
and by WILL bequeathed to his friend Alexander Davison,  
10th May, 1803.”

### *History of the Sword*

This is not the original golden hilted and mounted scimitar which the Sultan of Turkey presented to Lord Nelson after the Battle of the Nile in 1798. That sword had a solid gold hilt fashioned as a crocodile, and the arms on the knuckle-bow would have been those of Lord Nelson and not those of Mr. Alexander Davison. The history of the original sword since it passed to Mr. Davison, after Lord Nelson's death, is not known. It seems that late in life Mr. Davison, who in his prime was very generous with his wealth, experienced financial difficulties. He may then have sold the sword hilt for its gold content and had an accurate copy made on which he engraved his coat of arms in place of those of Lord Nelson. At the Royal Naval Exhibition at Chelsea, in 1891, several swords and dirks attributed to Lord Nelson were shown and amongst the number was “No. 2754. Turkish Sabre presented by the Sultan of Turkey to Rear-Admiral Lord Nelson. Lent by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty”. It is probable that this was the weapon now being dealt with, though it is strange that it should have been so briefly described and no mention made of the Battle of the Nile. The scimitar referred to returned to the Royal Naval College Museum after the exhibition closed and thence passed to the National Maritime Museum on its opening in 1937.

No. 94

### PRESENTATION SWORD

1798

This sword is in all probability a replica of that presented to *Rear-Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson, K.B.*, by the Captains of the Fleet after the Victory of the Nile, 1 August, 1798.

It is believed that some of the Captains, if not all of them, had copies made for themselves and that this is one of those copies.

*Hilt*, gilt metal crocodile forming the pommel and grip, with gilt knuckle-bow, ring for sword-knot at pommel, single shell nearly flat, an oval shield on the knuckle-bow,

now quite plain, any original enamel or engraving having been rubbed away. On the obverse and in the centre of the grip an oval shield with a coloured enamel showing ships of the line in action. The panel on the reverse engraved: "VICTORY of the NILE, 1st of August, 1798." Overall 7 in. Grip  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in.

*Blade*, straight, double-edged, diamond section becoming hexagonal towards the point, damascened in blue and gold for  $12\frac{1}{2}$  in. from the hilt, then plain steel.

Engraved. Obverse: near hilt, Royal Arms in shield with crown above. "Honi soit qui mal y pense" round shield, and "Dieu et mon droit" below. Above on a longitudinal panel: "For my Country and King."

Reverse: The same.

Length 31 in. Width  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in., tapering very gradually to the point.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt lockets and rings and gilt chape. The ring of the mid locket is missing. Length 33 in. Width  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in.

On reverse of top locket: RUNDELL & BRIDGE.  
Jewellers. No. 32  
LUDGATE HILL.

*Note*: The scabbard is  $2\frac{3}{8}$  in. longer than the blade and may not be the original one.

### *History of this Sword*

This sword when it passed from the museum in the Royal Naval College to the National Maritime Museum bore a label inscribed:

Nelson's Sword Crocodile Hilt  
enamelled with  
Battle of Nile Blade  
Inlaid with silver and engraved  
"MY COUNTRY AND KING."

Purchased with other swords at Windsor Castle by the late J. Bridge, Esq., after the death of George IVth and purchased by Ponncey (?) of Edward. J. Bridge, Esq., Manor House, Piddletrenthide.

This sword, the above label notwithstanding, was not that of Lord Nelson, as will be related further on, and, as has already been mentioned, must have been one of the copies made for one of the Captains of the Fleet after the Battle of the Nile. This specimen must have been bought for the Royal Collection at Windsor Castle, thence passing by purchase to Mr. Edward Bridge, and, at some later date, found its way to the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, which in 1873 became the Royal Naval College.

*Genesis and History of the Sword presented by the Captains of the Fleet to Rear-Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson, K.B., after the Battle of the Nile, 1 August, 1798*

On the night of 3 August, 1798, two days after the battle, the Captains of the Fleet met on board the ORION, Captain Sir James Saumarez, and inaugurated the "Egyptian Club". A document was then drawn up, and signed by all present, inviting Sir Horatio to accept the gift of a sword and to have his portrait taken by the Club.

The sword, except for minor details, was similar to No. 94. The shell bore the following inscription:

"The Captains of the Squadron under the orders of Rear-Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson, K.B., desirous of testifying the high sense they entertain of his prompt decision and intrepid conduct at the attack of the French fleet in Bequier Roads, off the Nile, the 1st August, 1798, request his acceptance of a sword; and as a further proof of their esteem and regard, hope that he will permit his portrait to be taken and hung up in the room belonging to the Egyptian Club, now established in commemoration of that glorious day. Dated on board of His Majesty's Ship ORION this 3rd day of August, 1798. Jas. Saumarez, T. Troubridge, H. D. Darby, Thos. Louis, I. Peyton, Alex. Jno. Ball, Saml. Hook, D. Gould, Th. Foley, R. Willett Miller, Ben. Hallowell, E. Berry, T. M. Hardy."

*The subsequent history of this sword is:* Lord Nelson in his will bequeathed it to his brother William, the 1st Earl Nelson. From him it passed to his daughter Charlotte, Duchess of Bronté and wife of the 2nd Viscount Bridport, and then to their eldest son, General Viscount Bridport. It was lent by him to the Royal Naval Exhibition at Chelsea in 1891 and afterwards exhibited in the Painted Hall in the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. From there it was stolen on 9 October, 1900, and never recovered.

*Note:* On 12 July, 1895, Viscount Bridport disposed of, at a public sale, a quantity of silver and silver-gilt presentation plate, gold sword hilts, &c., formerly possessed by Lord Nelson. Amongst these, Item 170, was a gold Nile crocodile sword-hilt, which was purchased for £1080. Could this have been the original hilt of the sword presented to Lord Nelson by his Captains after the Battle of the Nile? If so, the sword must have been rehilted with gilt metal before it went to the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and was eventually stolen in 1900.

Returning to sword No. 94, it will be of interest to recall a sale at Messrs. Sothebys on 22 December, 1919, under the heading of "other Properties":

ITEM 185. "Nelson, Lord. Presentation sword, the blade decorated with a design in blue and gold, the hilt of ormolu in the form of an alligator, the scabbard of red leather with ormolu mounts and inscription 'In commemoration of the Battle of the Nile, 1st August 1798, from G.C.B. to G.B.' The sword is said to be in the style of that given to Lord Nelson by the Captains of the Fleet."

Is it possible that G.C.B. was Admiral the Hon. Sir George Cranfield Berkeley, G.C.B. (1753-1818)?



*Commissioned (Executive) Officer, R.N.*

Formerly possessed by *Commander William Sidney Smith, R.N.*

Presented by *Captain S. R. Adams and Mrs. Ernest A. Griffin, June 1952*

*Hilt*, gilt solid half-basket guard, cast in one piece, with raised bars and crown and anchor badge, lion's head pommel and back-piece, mane extending only one-third down the back, white fish-skin grip, bound with three gilt wires, small eye at base of the grip for sword-knot cord. Overall  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. Grip  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in.

*Blade*, curved, with a round back and double-edged spear point. Length 30 in. Width  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in.

Engraved. Obverse: On shoulder,

PROSSER

Maker

to the

KING

& H.R.H.

LORD

HIGH ADMIRAL.

LONDON.

above, Royal Arms in oval shield, with mottoes.

Reverse: "Warranted" on shoulder and, above, crown and fowl anchor.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt lockets and rings with gilt chape, top locket has a broad hook on obverse and has had a ring added later. Chape ornamented with fluted threads and scrolls. Portions of belt slings with buckles attached to the locket rings. Length  $30\frac{1}{2}$  in. Width at mouth  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. Top locket  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. Mid locket  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. Chape 8 in.

On obverse of top locket:—

PROSSER

Manufacturer

to His

Majesty

and H.R.H. the

Duke of Clarence,

LONDON.

### *History of this Sword*

The hilt and blade are of the Admiralty regulation pattern of 1827, and this date is confirmed by the sword-cutler's inscription on the blade:—"Prosser, maker to the King and H.R.H. *Lord High Admiral*", for the Duke of Clarence only held that title for the year 1827-1828. The scabbard must have been made and fitted in 1829, for on the locket Prosser describes himself as "manufacturer to H.M. and H.R.H. *the Duke of Clarence*", who, in the next year, became William IV.

The top locket of the scabbard was originally of the 1827 pattern, but in 1833, when a waist belt was substituted for the shoulder belt, a ring was added at the back edge, and

also a second locket and ring. The chape, which must have originally been of the 1827 pattern, was replaced with one of the 1833 style, with fluted threads and scrolls. (C.f. Fig. XVII.)

This sword has been in family possession since its early days and has come down as that of Commander William Sidney Smith, R.N., the nephew of Admiral Sir William Sidney Smith, of Acre fame, in 1799. (See No. 8, *N.M.M.*) It was probably purchased by him in 1830, on his promotion to Commander, and he did not trouble to have the lockets on the scabbard altered when he became a Flag Officer on the Retired List. It was presented to the *N.M.M.* by his great-grand-descendants, Captain S. R. Adams and Mrs. Ernest A. Griffin, in June 1952.

### *Services in the Royal Navy of William Sidney Smith*

Entered Royal Navy as Midshipman, 21 November, 1813. Lieutenant, 25 April, 1823. Commander, 23 July, 1830. Captain, 10 January, 1837. Rear-Admiral (Retd.), 22 August, 1857. Vice-Admiral, 11 January, 1864. Admiral, 3 July, 1869. Died, 1892.

No. 96

### PRESENTATION SWORD

1862

Presented to *Chief Officer of Coast Guard George Read, R.N.*, 1862

*Hilt*, gilt solid half-basket guard, with folding flap on the inside, raised bars and crown and anchor badge, lion's head pommel and back-piece, the mane extending all the way down the back, white fish-skin grip bound with three gilt wires. Overall 6½ in. Grip 4½ in.

*Blade*, slightly curved, flat back, one deep groove half the width of the blade to within 10 in. of the point, which is a double-edged spear point. Length 31½ in. Width 1½ in.

Engraved. Obverse: Proof mark on shoulder, floral and scroll decoration for 20 in. from the hilt and, in the centre, the Royal Arms with supporters and crown above.

Reverse: On shoulder, C. WEBB & CO.,  
Old Broad Street;  
LONDON.

Decoration as on obverse and, in centre, crown over foul anchor.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt lockets and rings with gilt chape. Length 32 in. Width at bell-mouth 1½ in. Top locket 4½ in. Mid locket 3½ in. Chape 7½ in.

This sword is in accord with the Admiralty Dress Regulations for 1860, as for a Commissioned Naval Officer below Flag Rank. A Chief Officer of H.M. Coast Guard wore the uniform of a Lieutenant, R.N.

Engraved on the obverse of the top locket:

PRESENTED TO  
MR. GEORGE READ, R.N.  
in charge of  
Lytham Coast Guard Station,  
by the inhabitants and friends on his leaving  
PRESTATYN, SEPT<sup>R</sup>, 1862,  
In recognition of his private worth  
and noble bravery.

*Services in the Royal Navy of Chief Officer George Read, H.M.C.G.*

George Read, born in 1821, joined the Royal Navy about 1839 and served in the fleet under Admiral the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford and Commodore Charles Napier, in the Syrian campaign in 1840. In the war with Russia he was in the PRINCESS ROYAL, 91, Captain Lord Clarence Paget, with the fleet in the Baltic, under Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, and in 1855-1856 in the Black Sea and Sea of Azof, being present at the fall of Sebastopol and the taking of Kertch. On the conclusion of the Russian War he transferred into the Coast Guard service and in 1862 was Chief Boatman in charge at Lytham, Lancs: On 29 October in that year a violent gale of hurricane force struck the coast and wrecked on the Horse Bank, off Lytham, an American merchantship, the *Anne E. Hooper*. In the absence of the regular lifeboat, at Liverpool for repairs, he took charge of the naval service lifeboat and rescued 21 members of the crew of the wreck. For his gallant services he received a gold medal from the U.S.A. Government. In 1863 he was promoted to Chief Officer and appointed in charge of the Coast Guard at Deal. Here he remained until he retired in 1876, at the age of 55.

This sword was presented to him, as stated on the scabbard, on his leaving the Coast Guard Station at Rhyl, near Prestatyn, Flintshire, for Lytham, Lancs.

It is not now known when this sword was presented to the museum of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and thence passed to the National Maritime Museum, but it was probably the gift of Mr. Read's son, James Read, and presented by him about 1928.

No. 97

DRESS-SWORD

1833

*Commissioned Officer below Flag Rank, R.N.*

*Formerly possessed by Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets*

*Sir Benjamin Fonseca Outram, K.C.B., F.R.S., F.G.S., M.D., R.N.*

Presented by Mrs. S. C. Wayman, of 99a Wimbledon Hill, S.W.19. 18 July, 1951

*Hilt*, gilt solid half-basket guard, with raised bars and crown and anchor badge, lion's head pommel and back-piece, mane extending only one-third down the back, white fish-skin grip, bound with three gilt wires. Overall 5½ in. Grip 4 in. Folding flap on the inside of the shell.

*Blade*, slight curve, round back and double-edged spear point. Length 30½ in. Width at shoulder 1 in.

Engraved for 13 in. only from the hilt.

Obverse: Flower and leaf pattern and, in centre, Royal Arms, with lion and unicorn under, and mottoes.

Reverse: Flower and leaf decoration and, in centre, crown and fowl anchor.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt locket and rings with gilt chape. Length 31 in. Width 1½ in. Top locket 4½ in. Mid locket 3½ in. Chape 7½ in.

*Sword-knot*, blue and gold rope, with blue and gold vellum basket-work head and twelve gold bullions. (The new 1827 pattern.)

*Sword-belt*, black and gold silk web with three gold stripes, gilt metal clasp crown and fowl anchor surrounded with wreath of laurel leaves. This was probably the full dress-sword belt of an Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets in 1847. At that time they ranked with Captains, who had black morocco leather belts with three gold stripes.

The sword and scabbard are of the 1833 regulation pattern, and the weapon must have been purchased before Sir Benjamin Outram became an Inspector on the Retired List. As the dimensions of this weapon are less than those of the fighting sword it has been classed as a dress-sword.

*Services in the Royal Navy of Sir Benjamin Fonseca Outram, K.C.B.*

Entered the Royal Navy as Assistant Surgeon and promoted Surgeon 7 April, 1796, a rank he was destined to hold for 45 years. Surgeon of the *NYMPHE*, 36, when, in conjunction with the *SAN FIORENZO*, 36, she captured the French frigates *Resistance* and *Constance*, off Brest, 9 March, 1797. In the *BOADICEA*, 38, 1798–1799, and Surgeon of the *SUPERB*, 74, in the action in the Straits of Gibraltar under Rear-Admiral Sir James Saumarez in the *CAESAR*, 80, 12 July, 1801.

In 1841 he was promoted to Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets and in 1845 placed on the Retired List. In his long career he was M.D., Edin., in 1809, F.R.S. in 1838, K.C.B. in 1850, F.R.C.P., 1852, and died December 1855. He was a distinguished scientist in his day and earned a niche in the *D.N.B.*

No. 98

DESS-SWORD

1890

*All Commissioned Officers below Flag Rank, R.N.*

*Hilt*, gilt solid half-basket guard, with raised bars and crown and anchor badge, lion's head pommel and back-piece, mane extending all the way down the back. White fish-skin grip, bound with three gilt wires. Folding flap on inside of the shell, with hole to lock with stud on scabbard. Overall 5 in. Grip 3¾ in.

*Blade*, straight, "Claymore" type, two-edged, with two grooves to within 10 in. of the point, which is a double-edged spear point. This was not the regulation pattern blade, which was "slight curve, flat back, single-edged, with a broad shallow groove to

within 11 in. of the point". The blade is now quite plain, all engraving having been erased. It was originally:

On obverse: In centre of decorating panels a crown and foul anchor.

On reverse: In centre of decorative panels the Royal Arms with supporters. On shoulder of obverse, a circular proof mark. Length  $29\frac{1}{4}$  in. Width  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.

*Scabbard*, black leather, with two gilt locket and rings and gilt chape. Stud on top locket to engage with folding flap on hilt. Locket and chape ornamented with fluted threads and scrolls. Length 30 in. Width  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. Top locket bell-mouthed,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. Mid locket 3 in. Chape, with shoe, 7 in.

*Sword-knot*, blue and gold cord with barrel-shaped mould covered with blue and gold gimp, with blue bullion at the end. The regulation pattern of 1891, and still (1954) standard pattern.

*Note*: This dress-sword is an exceptionally small example of its kind, for, in general, the hilt is 6 in. overall, with  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. grip and  $31\frac{1}{2}$  in. blade.

No. 99

#### DRESS-SWORD

1833

*Commissioned (Executive) Officer below Flag Rank, R.N.*

Formerly possessed by *Admiral Sir Joseph Nias, K.C.B.*

*Hilt*, gilt solid half-basket guard, with folding flap on the inside, raised bars and crown and anchor badge, lion's head pommel and back-piece, mane extending only one-third down the back, white fish-skin grip bound with three gilt wires. Overall  $6\frac{1}{4}$  in. Grip  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in.

*Blade*, curved, with a round back, and a double-edged spear point. Length  $30\frac{1}{4}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in.

Engraved. Obverse: In centre Royal Arms, with mottoes, crown above, lion and unicorn below.

Reverse: Crown and foul anchor.

*Scabbard*, black leather, one gilt locket with two rings (one each side) and gilt chape. Length 31 in. Width  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in. Locket  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in. Chape  $6\frac{1}{4}$  in.

*Date*. It is difficult to date this sword accurately as its parts are of different dates. The hilt and blade are akin to the regulation pattern of 1833, but the scabbard is that of 1847. The assumption must be that Commander Nias acquired the sword in 1835 on promotion to Captain, and when new regulations came out, in 1847, he fitted the new pattern scabbard to the original hilt and blade to avoid purchasing an entirely new sword.

*Sword-belt*. The sword-belt which has been attached to this sword could not originally have had any connection with it. In the first place because it is a Flag Officer's belt and the sword one for a Commissioned Officer below Flag Rank, and secondly because the 1847 scabbard with its one locket was fitted to a waist belt with two short slings of equal

length (7 in.) so that the sword would hang straight up and down at the wearer's side. (See No. 54 for remarks.)

Description:—Full dress-belt for a Flag Officer after 1856. Blue morocco leather, 1½ in. wide in the girdle, single, 1 in. wide, sword slings on Ds to the belt (i.e., not on sliding carriages), the whole embroidered in gold, with acorns and oak leaves down the middle and margined with a straight line near each edge; gilt mountings with circular clasp in front, 2 in. diameter, laurel-embossed edges, crown, anchor and laurel in the centre, embossed carriage buckles, plain girdle buckles and rings; a plain strong gilt hook attached to the ring to suspend the sword short.

*Services in the Royal Navy of Admiral Sir Joseph Nias, K.C.B.*

Born 1794? Entered Royal Navy, 19 November, 1807. Lieutenant, 26 December, 1820. Commander, 11 November, 1827. Captain, 13 July, 1835. C.B., 29 June, 1841. Rear-Admiral, 14 February, 1857. Vice-Admiral, 12 September, 1863. Admiral (Retd.), 18 October, 1867. K.C.B., 1867. Died 1879.

*Joseph Nias* entered the Navy as a 1st Class Volunteer in 1807, and served as Midshipman and Master's Mate in various ships until 1818. In that year he was appointed to the *ALEXANDER*, brig, Lieutenant Edward Parry in command, one of the ships taking part in the expedition to the Arctic regions, under Captain John Ross, to ascertain the existence of the North West Passage. On their return he joined, in February 1819, the *HECLA*, bomb, again under Commander Edward Parry, for a second Arctic voyage. Promoted to Lieutenant in 1820 on their return to England, he was reappointed to the *HECLA* for a third voyage of discovery under his former Captain Edward Parry, which was not completed until 1823. As 1st Lieutenant of the *ASIA*, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, he was present at the Battle of Navarino, October 1827, and was promoted Commander for his services on that occasion. Attaining Post-Captain's rank in 1835, he was unemployed until 1838, when he commissioned the *HERALD*, 26, for the East Indies. In that ship he did good service in the troubles with China, and greatly distinguished himself in the action of the Bogue Forts, February 1841, and capture of Canton, being awarded the C.B. He returned to England in 1843, became a Rear-Admiral in 1857, and on his retirement in 1867 was made a K.C.B. and Admiral on the Retired List. He died in 1879.

No. 100

GENERAL OFFICER'S SCIMITAR

1830-1837

Formerly possessed by *Admiral Lord Amelius Beauclerk, G.C.B., G.C.H.*

Presented by his great-great-niece *Olga, Mrs. Henry F. Bury, 1949?*

*Hilt*, gilt mounted "mameluke", polished white ivory grip with two gilt headed "rose" rivets, straight, gilt quillons with capped ends, pointed langets, and in the centre of the quillons a crossed sword and baton encircled by a wreath of oak leaves. Overall 5 in., without langet. Grip 3½ in.

*Blade*, scimitar, flat back, no grooves. Length (direct) 30 in. Width  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in.

Engraved. Obverse: Floral decoration on shoulder, above, a crossed sword and baton between two sprays of oak leaves, and above these the Royal Cypher.

Reverse: On shoulder, WEBB and, above, the same as on the  
& SON. obverse.  
48  
Piccadilly.  
LONDON.

*Scabbard*, brass, with two bands and rings and a flat end. Length  $30\frac{1}{2}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in.

This is a War Office regulation pattern General Officer's Sword, in accord with the regulations promulgated 1 August, 1834. If it ever was worn in uniform by Lord Amelius Beauclerk it must have been in his capacity as a Deputy-Lieutenant for some county (Hants?) or as High Sheriff. His epaulettes, silver with a gold rose in the centre, and cocked hat with a white cockade and button with a crown on it, support this idea.

Lord Amelius died unmarried and the sword and accoutrements were inherited by his great-niece, Mrs. E. S. Mostyn-Price, of Gunlet, Montgomeryshire, whose third daughter Olga, Mrs. Henry F. Bury, presented them to the National Maritime Museum.

*Services in the Royal Navy of Admiral Lord Amelius Beauclerk, G.C.B., G.C.H.*

Born, third son of the 5th Duke of St. Albans, 1771. Entered Royal Navy, June 1782. Lieutenant, 21 September, 1790. Captain, 16 September, 1793. F.R.S., 1809. Colonel of Marines, 31 July, 1810. Rear-Admiral, 1 August, 1811. Vice-Admiral, 12 August, 1819. Commander-in-Chief off Lisbon, 1824-1827. Admiral, 22 July, 1830. G.C.H., 1831. G.C.B., 1835. Commander-in-Chief, Plymouth, 1836-1839. 1st and Principal A.D.C. to William IV. Lord of the Manor of Winkfield, Hants. Died there, unmarried, 10 December, 1846.

No. 101

DRESS-SWORD

1790-1805

*Flag Officers and Commissioned (Executive) Officers, R.N.*

Formerly possessed by *Admiral Viscount Hood, K.B.* (1724-1816)

Deposited by the 6th Viscount Hood, 1954

*Hilt*, gilt knuckle-bow, fluted white ivory grip, gilt octagonal pommel, gilt band round the centre of the grip with oval shield, engraved with crown and fowl anchor. Five balls (or beads) in the centre of the knuckle guard and on the obverse edge of the shell. A small gilt fowl anchor and cable was originally in the open space of the shell, but has been lost. Overall  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in. Grip 4 in.

*Blade*, straight, flat back, one groove up to the point, which is a double-edged spear point. Length  $28\frac{1}{2}$  in. Width  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.

Engraved. Obverse: For about 7 in. only from the hilt. Naval trophy below, floral design above and, in centre, Royal Cypher—GR and crown.

Reverse: The same.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt locket and rings and gilt chape, but the ring of the top locket is missing. Stud on obverse of top locket for frog suspension. Tooling on the obverse side of the leather scabbard nearly erased, as the leather has perished. Length  $29\frac{1}{2}$  in. Width 1 in. Top locket  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. Mid locket  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. Chape  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. On the reverse of the top locket:—GIBBONS. PORTSMOUTH.

This was William Gibbons, silversmith and sword-cutler at Portsmouth from 1783 to 1830.

This pattern of dress-sword was one of those unofficial types of dress weapons worn by Commissioned (Executive) Officers, R.N., from about 1790 to 1805. In the latter year the Admiralty Regulations introduced an entirely new pattern. See remarks under No. 6 sword in the *N.M.M.* Collection.

It has been handed down in Lord Hood's family as being the sword originally possessed by their great ancestor the Admiral and 1st Viscount, and there is no reason to doubt the correctness of this.

#### *Services of Samuel Hood in the Royal Navy*

Born 1724. Entered Royal Navy, 1740. Lieutenant, 17 June, 1746. Commander, 10 May, 1754. Captain, 22 June, 1756. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, 26 September, 1780. Vice-Admiral of the Blue, 24 September, 1787; Red, 1 February, 1793. Admiral of the Blue, 12 April, 1794; White, 14 February, 1799; Red, 9 November, 1805.

Samuel Hood was the elder son of the Rev. Samuel Hood, Vicar of Butleigh, Somerset, and Mary Haskins. He entered the Navy in 1740, at the age of 16, as a Midshipman on board the *ROMNEY*, 64. He had no opportunities of distinction in his early service and it was not until 1759, when as Captain of the *ANTELOPE*, 50, that he first made a name for himself by the capture of the French *Bellona*, a vessel of equal force to his own. For this exploit Lord Anson presented him to the King and gave him the *AFRICA*, 64, in which he took part in the bombardment of Havre under Rodney, and was for the next three years in the Mediterranean under Sir Charles Saunders. In 1778 he became Commissioner of the Dockyard at Portsmouth, and was made a Baronet the same year. In 1780, having become a Rear-Admiral, he commanded a division of the fleet in the West Indies with the *BARFLEUR*, 98, as his flagship. In 1782 he attacked the fleet of De Grasse in Basse Terre Roads, St. Christopher, when that Admiral was about to attack the island, driving the French fleet from their anchorage. In August the same year he commanded the Van Division of Lord Rodney's fleet when the Count de Grasse was so signally defeated. For his services on that occasion he was created Baron Hood of Catherington, in Ireland. As M.P. for Westminster he gave much attention to the House of Commons during his years on shore. In 1790 and 1791 he was appointed by Pitt in



command of squadrons sent out to the Mediterranean and was appointed Port Admiral at Portsmouth, a post he held concurrently with that of a Lord of the Admiralty. In 1793 he became Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean and later captured the port of Toulon, then the most important naval port of the French in that sea. In 1796 he was appointed Governor of Greenwich Hospital and on 1 June that year was created a Viscount. In 1805 he became Admiral of the Red, a rank brought in in that year, and in 1815, on the reorganisation of the Order of the Bath, having for long been a K.B., he automatically became G.C.B.

He had married, in 1749, Susannah, daughter of Edward Linzee, of Portsmouth, by whom he had one son, Henry, who succeeded him as 2nd Viscount on his death at Bath, 27 January, 1816.

No. 102

DRESS-SWORD

1750-1800

*All Commissioned Army Officers*

Formerly possessed by the *Hon. Francis Wheler Hood* (1781-1814)

Deposited by the *6th Viscount Hood*, 1954

*Hilt*, gilt knuckle-bow, with "Adam" pommel, embossed decoration round tang button, which is prominent. Close-twisted silver wire round grip. Straight quillon, embossed end. Twin shells in one piece and nearly flat. Engraved on the upper side of the front shell "Honble. F. W. Hood."

Embossed decoration round the blade on the under side of the shell. Overall 6 in. Grip 4 in.

*Blade*, straight, diamond section, tapering evenly from hilt to point. Length 32½ in. Width 1½ in.

Engraving. Obverse: Royal Arms, with mottoes, near hilt, decoration above for about 10½ in. from hilt and, in the centre (longitudinally), "For my Country and King".

Reverse: The same.

The Royal Arms are those before the Union of 1801.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt locket and rings and gilt chape.

Stud on obverse of top locket for frog suspension. Length 33 in. Width 1½ in. Top locket 3½ in. Mid locket 1½ in. Chape 9½ in.

The lockets are plain except for horizontal threads. The chape has been broken at some time and has had about 1½ in. added at the top. On reverse of top locket in an oval:

PROSSER

Late Cullum.

SWORD CUTLER

to the King,

Duke of York.

Charing Cross.

John Prosser, the sword-cutler, succeeded James Cullum at 9 Charing Cross in 1797, and in that year only he would engrave Prosser, late Cullum. In the next year giving his own name only. (See No. 103 as to this.) He continued at 9 Charing Cross until 1854, when he combined with Henry Tatham at No. 37, the combined firms going out of business in 1860.

This sword was a type of dress weapon which was worn by all military Officers, whatever their regiment might be, from 1750-1800.

*Services of Francis Wheler Hood*

Elder son of 2nd Viscount and Jane Wheler. 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards, Ensign, 1798. Lieutenant, 1799. Later Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel. Killed in action on the heights of Aire, Southern France, 2 March, 1814.

No. 103

DRESS-SWORD

1750-1800

*All Commissioned Army Officers*

Formerly possessed by the *Hon. Francis Wheler Hood*<sup>1</sup> (1781-1814)

Deposited by the 6th Viscount Hood, 1954

*Hilt*, gilt knuckle-bow, with "Adam" pommel, embossed decoration round tang button, which is prominent. Close-twisted silver wire round the grip. Straight quillon, end broken off. Twin shells in one piece and nearly flat. Embossed decoration round the blade on the under side of the shell. Overall 6½ in. Grip 4½ in.

*Blade*, straight, diamond section, tapering evenly from hilt to point. Length 30 in. Width 1½ in.

Engraved. Obverse: Near hilt (longitudinally), "For my Country and King". Crown and Royal Arms above with motto surround, and, above and below, military trophies.

Reverse: The same.

The Royal Arms are those before the Union of 1801.

*Scabbard*, black leather, two gilt lockets and rings and gilt chape. Stud on top locket for frog suspension. Length 29½ in. Width 1½ in. Top locket 3½ in. Mid locket 2 in. Chape 7½ in.

On reverse of top locket: "PROSSER, Charing Cross, London."

The lockets are plain except for horizontal threads. For the reason given in the remarks regarding the sword cutler in No. 102, this sword can be dated as between 1798, the first year that Prosser used his own name, and 1800, the year before the Union of 1801.

<sup>1</sup> This sword is of exactly the same pattern as No. 102, which belonged to the above named. But No. 103 has a much larger grip and a shorter blade and was suited to a shorter, squarer man. In those days Officers were always carefully measured for their swords and it would seem probable that these two weapons did not have the same wearer, if the same possessor.

*Commissioned Infantry Officer*

Formerly possessed by Lieutenant-Colonel the *Hon. Francis Wheler Hood* (1781-1814)

Deposited by the 6th Viscount Hood, 1954

*Hilt*, gilt knuckle-bow, with Royal Cypher, GR and crown above, at the base of the guard, lion's head pommel, mane just overlapping the back-piece, on which is engraved "Hon. F. W. Hood", black fish-skin grip bound with three silver wires. Overall  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in. Grip 4 in.

*Blade*, very curved, flat back, one broad shallow groove to within 2 in. of the point, plain polished steel, all engraving having been erased. Length (direct)  $32\frac{3}{4}$  in. Width  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in. As this is about 2 in. longer than the usual Infantry Officer's blade, it may be a Cavalry weapon.

*Scabbard*, brass with two bands and rings. Length (direct)  $32\frac{3}{4}$  in. Width  $2\frac{3}{8}$  in. Mouth  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in. This scabbard must be much later than the hilt and blade and is unlikely to be the original one, which should have been of black leather ornamented with two gilt lockets and chape. The brass scabbard for Field Officers was not introduced until 1834, and in that year contemporary weapons were of an entirely different type. See Lord Seaton's sword at the United Service Club and 8561(1) in the R.U.S.I. Museum. A gilt metal label is attached to the sword-knot ring at the pommel engraved:

Hon. F. W. Hood,  
3rd Regt of Foot Guards.  
Died 1814. F.Os sword 1810.

The above named was Francis Wheler Hood (elder son of the 2nd Viscount Hood), Lieutenant-Colonel, who had a distinguished active service record in the Peninsular War and met his end on the field of battle.

Appointed an Ensign in the 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards on 28 May, 1798, he was promoted Lieutenant and Captain 25 November, 1799, and Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel 16th May, 1811.

Proceeding with his Regiment to Portugal and Spain in 1809, he was present at the following battles and engagements during the course of the Peninsular War. At the Douro in May and Talavera in July 1809, and Busaco in September 1810. In 1813, at Vittoria in June, the Bidassoa in July and the Nivelle in December. Finally, at the Gallego in January 1814, Orthes in February and at Aire in March. He was killed in action at the last named, on 2 March, when serving on the Staff as A.A.G. 2nd Division. He received a Mention in Despatches and was awarded a posthumous Gold Medal for his services at the Nivelle and at Orthes.

It must have been this sword that he carried during his years of active service in Spain and France, and on that account of great interest.

*Officer of the Grenadier Guards*

Formerly possessed by *Major the Hon. Grosvenor Arthur Alexander Hood*,  
Grenadier Guards. (Later 5th Viscount Hood.)

Deposited by the *6th Viscount Hood*, 1954

*Hilt*, steel, electro-plated, "Gothic" half-basket guard, with an oval escutcheon on the outside containing the badge of the Grenadier Guards (bursting grenade over two branches of shamrock and thistle with a rose in the centre). Fluted pommel, black fish-skin grip bound with three silver wires. Overall  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in. Grip. 4 in.

*Blade*, slightly curved, flat back, one groove to within  $11\frac{1}{2}$  in. of the point, which is a double-edged spear point. Length  $32\frac{1}{2}$  in. Width 1 in.

Engraved on back edge 6768.

Engraved. Obverse: Proof mark blank. Floral decoration for 8 in. from hilt with spaces for names of owner and ribbon for battle honours. On one of these INKERMEN; at top a bursting grenade with crown over.

Reverse: At hilt, Henry  
Wilkinson  
Pall Mall  
London

Floral decorations with battle honours across:—LINCELLES, CORUNNA. BARROSA. PENINSULAR. WATERLOO. At top Royal Cypher VR and crown over.

*Sword-knot*, gold strap and acorn. Pattern 1883.

*Scabbard*, plain steel, with two steel bands and loose rings, with large shoe. Length  $23\frac{1}{2}$  in. Width  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. The top ring of the scabbard has a gilt metal label "Grenadier Guards 1864". This date should, however, be 1885, when the War Office Regulations first allowed the Guards Regiments to have plated-steel guards instead of gilt metal, and in place of the Royal Cypher each regiment was allowed its badge on an escutcheon. In the same year permission was given to etch or emboss the battle honours on the blade.

No attribution is made in the case of this sword to any member of the Hood family, but it may have belonged to:

GROSVENOR ARTHUR ALEXANDER, 5th Viscount Hood  
Major, Grenadier Guards  
1868–1933.

*Note:* This sword was made by Messrs. Wilkinson in 1855, but was completely transmogrified in 1885 in appearance to comply with the War Office Regulations of that year, thus becoming an entirely new sword.

## Index

ADMIRALTY, Presentation by, Hanger No. 62. (c. 1789).

B. (NAMES)

Baillie, N., Esq., Sword presented by, No. 78 in 1935; No. 73 Dirk in 1935.

Baker, Mrs. Constance N., Dirk presented by, No. 58.

Barnardiston, Admiral Thomas (b. 1833). Fighting sword No. 30.

Beauchlerk, Admiral Lord Amelius. No. 100.

Bellasis, Capt. R. Oliver, C.B., C.V.O., R.N., swords lent by, Nos. 23 and 28 in 1946.

Bligh, Capt. William, R.N., Dutch hanger, formerly owned by, No. 62.

Bombay Merchants and Underwriters of, presentation sword, No. 92.

Brigstocke, G. R., Esq., Dirk presented by, No. 18. Moorish-Arab sword No. 57.

Burgess, Comdr. C. R., R.N. Sword presented by, No. 37. June 1946.

Burgess, Capt. John, R.N. Sword formerly possessed by, No. 37.

Bury, Mrs. Henry F., Sword presented by, No. 100.

W.G.P.B. Dress-sword, No. 89.

CIVILIAN SWORDS: No. 55 (1760-1765). No. 56 (1770). No. 65 (1790).

C. (NAMES)

City of London, Guildhall. Presentation to Adam, Viscount Duncan. No. 91. o.

Collingwood, Vice-Admiral Lord, Dress-sword attributed to, No. 56.

Cunningham, Admiral of the Fleet, Viscount, of Hyndhope. Dirk, No. 60.

Cunningham, Mrs. W. G. Dress-sword presented by, No. 12 (1801). 11 March, 1943.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS. Royal Marines or Army.

Nos. 22, 29, 31, 32, 85.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, R.N., R.N.R., R.N.A.V., R.N.V.R.

All Branches. Nos. 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, (R.N.A.V.) 35, 36, 37, 39, 51, 54, 64, 74, 81, 82, 89, 90, 96, 97, 98.

Executive Branch. Nos. 0, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 67, 68, 69, 70, 75, 79, 80, 83, 86, 95, 99, 101.

DEPOSITORS

Hood, 6th Viscount. Nos. 101, 102, 103, 104, 105.

DIRKS: Nos. 2, 3, 7, 18, 19, 20, 47, 52, 53, 58, 59, 60, 71, 72, 73.

D. (NAMES)

- Davison, Alexander. Bequest to, by Lord Nelson. No. 93.  
Dewar, Lieut. John, R.N. Donor of sword to Lieut. Milne, R.N. No. 83.  
Dixon, Lieut. Robert, R.N. No. 58.  
Dunn, Colonel E.G., D.S.O. Sword presented by, No. 29, 1946, originally owned by Major William Dunn, R.M.L.I. (d. 1870).  
Duncan, Admiral Viscount. No. 91. 0 (1797).  
Duncan, Capt. the Hon. Alexander, Nos. 91. 1 and 91. 2, (1797 and 1802).  
Duncan, Capt. the Hon. Henry Duncan, R.N. Presented by him to Lieut. W. O. Pell, R.N. (*q.v.*), 1810. No. 40.  
Duncan Sword Case. Six swords. Military and Eastern. (Swords Nos. 91. 0 to 91. 5).

DOCKYARD BATTALION, ROYAL, No. 54. (1847).

DONORS. (Gifts to the National Maritime Museum)

- Adams, Capt. S. R., No. 95.  
Baillie, N., Esq., No. 73, No. 78.  
Baker, Mrs. Constance M., No. 58.  
Brigstocke, G. R., Esq., No. 18, No. 57.  
Burgess, Comdr. C. R., O.B.E., R.N., No. 37.  
Bury, Mrs. Henry F., No. 100.  
Caldwell, Miss Sophia Frances, No. 56.  
Camperdown, Trustees of the late Earl of Camperdown. Duncan Case, No. 91 (on loan).  
Cunningham, Admiral of the Fleet, Viscount Cunningham of Hyndhope, G.C.B. No. 60.  
Cunningham, Mrs. W. G., No. 12.  
Dunn, Col. E. G., D.S.O., No. 29.  
Duncan, Trustees of the late Earl of Camperdown. Duncan Case, No. 91 (on loan).  
Fremantle, Admiral Sir Sidney, G.C.B., No. 49, No. 50.  
Goring, H. P., Esq., No. 90.  
Griffin, Mrs. Ernest A., No. 95.  
Hamilton, T., Esq., No. 32.  
Ingram, Sir Bruce S., O.B.E., M.C., No. 68.  
Littlehales-Barker, Mrs. I. M. G. C., No. 62.  
Maude, Miss, Nos. 51, 74.  
Oliver-Bellasis, Capt. R., C.B., C.V.O., R.N., Nos. 23 and 28 (on loan).  
Rudolph, Dr. C. Robert, No. 55.  
Saye and Sele, Lord, No. 65.  
Stewart, Sir P. Malcolm, Bart., No. 0, No. 27.  
Taylor, Mrs. Harry, No. 47.  
Walter, Cyril, Esq., No. 63 (on loan).  
Wayman, Mrs. S. C., No. 97.

DRESS-SWORDS: Nos. 5 (1809-1810), 6 (1790-1805), 8 (1805-1811), 9 (1805-1820), 10 (1805-1824), 11 (1805-1826), 12 (1810-1815), 14 (1805-1833), 16 (1825), 24 (1835-1847), 26 (1833), 27 (1836), 28 (1833), 32 (1860-1870), 34 (1880), 36 (1880) R.N.A.V., 38 (1891), 39 (1930), 46 (1810-1820), 50 (1854), 55 (1765), 56 (1770), 65 (1790), 67 (1805), 68 (1794), 69 (1810-1820), 70 (1810-1825), 74 (1835), 75 (1810-1827), 76 (1805-1825), 77 (1805-1820), 78 (1805-1820), 79 (1805-1820), 80 (1805-1820), 84 (1811-1820), 89 (1930), 90 (1840), 97 (1833), 98 (1890), 99 (1833), 100 (1834), 101 (1790), 102 (1797), 103 (1797), 105 (1885).

EAST INDIA COMPANY. HON., No. 42 (1804).

FALCHION. No. 57 (Moorish-Arab) (1676).

FIGHTING SWORDS: Nos. 0, (1800-1810), 1 (1800-1815), 4 (1803-1815), 13 (1805-1827), 17 (1827), 22 (1830), 23 (1838), 25 (1835), 29 (1846), 30 (1856), 31 (1860), 33 (1880), 35 (1880), 37 (1880), 49 (1800-1815), 51 (1833), 54 (1847), 63 (1790), 64 (1872), 66 (1800-1810), 81 (1856), 82 (1891), 83 (1825), 85 (1801), 86 (1828-1832), 87 (1832-1833), 88 (1835), 95 (1829), 96 (1862), 104 (1810).

FLAG OFFICERS, Royal Navy:—Nos. 6, 8, 9, 17, 24, 38, 46, 50, 68, 69, 70, 84, 87, 88, 99.

F. (NAMES)

Fremantle, Admiral Sir Charles Howe, G.C.B. (1800-1869), No. 50.

Fremantle, Admiral Sir Sydney, G.C.B., Swords presented by, Nos. 49 and 50.

Fremantle, Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas F., G.C.B., (1765-1819), No. 49.

FOREIGN WEAPONS: Nos. 18 (Dirk), 49 French (1800-1815), 57 Moorish-Arab (1676), 62 Dutch, 66 French "La Fougueux" (1800-1810), 91. 3 Persian or Indian tulwar, 91. 4 Turkish yatagan.

G. (NAMES)

Gore, Capt. the Hon. Robert, R.N. (Presentation). No. 92 (1837).

Goring, H. P., Esq., Gift of, No. 90, April 1937.

HANGER. (Cutlass type), No. 48 (1820), No. 62 (c. 1789) Dutch.

H. (NAMES)

Hardy, Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Masterman, Bart., No. 48. Hanger bearing his name (c. 1790).

Hamilton, Mr. H., Fighting Sword No. 31 and Dress-sword No. 32 (R.M.L.I. Officers) lent by, March 1946.

Hamilton, Sir William, K.B., No. 55. A civilian dress-sword (1765).

Hervey, C. R. C., Donor of No. 66 French, *La Fougueux*.

Holgate, R. B., TEMERAIRE, No. 66, Spanish.

Holmes, Lieut., Alfred Turner, R.N., No. 64.

Hood, Hon. Francis Wheler, Grenadier Guards, Nos. 102, 103, 104.

Hood, Grosvenor Arthur Alexander, 5th Viscount, Grenadier, Guards No. 105.  
Hood, Samuel, 1st Viscount, Admiral of the Red. No. 101 (1795-1805).  
Hopsonn, Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas, Kt., No. 57, Moorish-Arab falchion taken from his opponent when in single combat.

I. (NAMES, PERSONS)

Ingram, Sir Bruce S., O.B.E., M.C. Swords presented by, No. 68.

I. (NAMES, SHIPS)

INFERNAL, H.M. Bomb vessel, Petty-Officers and Ship's Company of. Presentation Sword No. 21 to Lieut. James A. Legard, R.N., 1830.

J. (NAMES)

Jones, Capt. Paul, U.S. Navy, No. o.

K. (NAMES)

Keeler, Comdr. Alexander, No. 68 (1794).

LIEUTENANTS, Dress-swords. Nos. 11, 12.

L. (NAMES)

Lapénotière, Capt. John R. (1770-1834). Presented by Lloyd's Patriotic Fund, No. 45 (1805).

Legard, Lieut. James Anlaby, R.N., later Capt., R.N., K.T.S. Sword No. 21, presented by the P.O.s and Ship's Company of H.M. Bomb Vessel INFERNAL, 1830.

Littlehales-Barker, Mrs. I. M. G. C., presented by, No. 62 (c. 1789).

Locke, Vice-Admiral Walter (1757-1835). Presented by H.R.H. Prince William Henry (1786), No. 61.

Luckraft, Admiral Alfred (1792-1871), Lieutenant's dress-sword, No. 12 (1810-1815).

LLOYD'S PATRIOTIC FUND at, Presentation Swords by, see page 132.

MARINES, ROYAL (R.M.A. and R.M.L.I.):

Dress-swords—No. 32.

Fighting swords—Nos. 22, 31.

Presentation swords—No. 43.

MASTER OF THE FLEET AND MASTER: Swords, Nos. 5, 16, 78.

MEDICAL OFFICERS, R.N. (see Surgeon and Physician):—Swords, Nos. 14, 15.

MIDSHIPMAN: Nos. 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 47, 52, 53, 58, 59, 60, 63, 76, 77.

MILITARY SWORDS:

Dress-sword. General Officer. No. 100 (1834).

Dress-swords. Grenadier Guards. No. 102 (1797), 103 (1798), 105 (1855).

Fighting swords. Comm'd. Officer (Infantry), No. 85 (1801). Officer (Infantry), No. 104 (1810).



M. (NAMES)

- Marryat, Capt. Frederick, R.N. (1792-1848). No. 47.  
Mallock, Samuel, Lieut. R. M., Lloyd's Patriotic Fund. Presentation. No. 43.  
Maude, Miss (1935), Nos. 74, 51.  
Milne, Lieut. A., R.N. (of. 1825). Later Admiral Sir Alexander, No. 83.

N. (NAMES)

- Nelson, Horatio, Midshipman. Sword wrongly attributed to, No. 63.  
Nelson, Horatio, Rear-Admiral Sir, Presentation swords, Nos. 93 and 94.  
Nelson, Horatio, Vice-Admiral Viscount. Sword wrongly connected with, No. 65 (1790).  
Nias, Admiral Sir Joseph, K.C.B. No. 99.  
Nimmo, Dr. Patrick, M.D. No. 91. 5 (1797-1800).

NILE, BATTLE OF THE, 1798:

- Captains of the Fleet at, Presentation sword to Lord Nelson, No. 94.  
Sultan of Turkey, Presentation to Lord Nelson, No. 93.

O. (NAMES)

- Oliver, Admiral Richard Aldworth. Fighting sword, No. 23, Dress-sword, No. 28.  
Outram, Sir Benjamin Fonseca, Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets. Dress-sword, No. 97 (1833).

PATRIOTIC FUND at Lloyd's. (1803-1809): See also Lloyd's, Presentation swords. See page 132.

- No. 41. Lieut. W. O. Pell, R.N. (1809).  
No. 42. Capt. Henry Wilson, H.E.I.C.S. *Warley* (1804).  
No. 43. Lieut. Samuel Mallock, R.M. (1805).  
No. 44. Capt. John Stockham, H.M.S. *THUNDERER* (1805).  
No. 45. Lieut. John R. Lapénotière, R.N., H.M.S. *PICKLE* (1805).

P. (NAMES)

- Pearson, Vice-Admiral Richard H., No. o, Fighting sword (1800-1810), and Capt. Sir Richard Pearson, R.N.  
Pell, Lieut. Watkin O., R.N., later Admiral (Retd.), Kt., K.C.H., Nos. 40, 41, 51.  
Pellew, Capt., R.N., later Admiral Sir Israel, K.C.B., No. 49.  
Player, Lieut. William Hopson, R.N. Dirk said to have belonged to, No. 18.  
Pollard, Lieut. John, R.N., later Comdr. R.N., Dress-sword, No. 27.

PHYSICIAN, R.N.: Nos. 14, 15.

PRESENTATION SWORDS AND DIRKS:

- No. 15. Medical Officer, R.N. (1805).  
No. 20. 1st Class Volunteer, R.N. (1825-1835).  
No. 21. Lieut. J. A. Legard, R.N. (1830).  
Nos. 40 and 41. Lieut. W. O. Pell, R.N. (1809-1810).

- No. 42. Capt. Hy. Wilson, H.E.I.C.S. (1804).
- No. 43. Lieut. Samuel Mallock, R.M. (1805).
- No. 44. Capt. John Stockham, R.N. (1805).
- No. 45. Lieut. John R. Lapénotière, R.N. (1805).
- No. 61. Vice-Admiral Walter Locke (1785).
- No. 92. Capt. the Hon. Robert Gore, R.N. (1837).
- Nos. 93 and 94. Rear-Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson (1798).
- No. 96. George Read, R.N., Chief Officer of Coast Guard (1862).

PRESENTATION SWORDS by Lloyd's Patriotic Fund, see page 132.

ROYAL DOCKYARD BATTALION. Sword No. 54 (1847).

ROYAL GEORGE, H.M.S.: Sword No. 90 (1840).

ROYAL MARINES (see also Marines, Royal), R.M.A. and R.M.L.I.:

Dress-swords, No. 32.

Fighting swords, Nos. 22, 31.

R. (NAMES)

Read, George, Chief Officer, H.M.C.G., No. 96 (1862).

Rudolph, Dr. C. Robert, Presented by, No. 55 (1790).

ROYAL NAVAL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS:

No. 35. Fighting sword (1880).

No. 36. Dress-sword (1880).

SHIPS:

ACHERON, H.M.S. (1846-1851), No. 25.

AETNA, H.M.S. (1832), No. 21.

AFRICA, H.M.S. (1759), No. 101.

ALBION, H.M.S. (1804), No. 42.

ALEXANDER, H.M.S. (1818), No. 99.

ANDROMACHE, H.M.S. (1836), No. 92.

*Anne E. Hooper* (1862), No. 96.

ANTELOPE, H.M.S. (1759), No. 101.

ASIA, H.M.S. (1827), No. 99.

ASSISTANCE, H.M.S. (1791), No. 45.

*Aventurier*, Dutch (1804) No. 42.

BARFLEUR, H.M.S. (1780), No. 101.

BEAGLE, H.M.S. (1825-1843), No. 25.

*Belier* (1805), No. 43.

BELLEISLE, H.M.S. (1805), No. 66.

*Belle Poule*, French (1804), No. 42.

*Bellona*, French (1759), No. 101.

*Berceau*, French (1804), No. 42.

BLONDE, H.M.S. (1828), No. 12.  
 BOADICEA, H.M.S. (1799), No. 97.  
*Bonhomme Richard*, American (1779), No. o.  
 BOUNTY, H.M.S. (c. 1789), No. 62.  
*Briele*, Dutch (1781), No. 62.  
 BRISK, H.M.S. (1827), No. 21.  
 BRITANNIA, H.M.S. (1897), No. 60.  
 BRUNSWICK, H.M.S. (1809), No. 27.  
*Bucentaure*, French (1805), No. 49.  
 CAESAR, H.M.S. (1801), No. 97.  
 CAMEL, H.M.S. (1805), No. 58.  
*Castor*, Dutch (1781), No. 62.  
 CHARON (1794), No. 61.  
 COCKATRICE, H.M.S. (1790), No. 61.  
*Confiance* (1805), No. 43.  
 CONQUEROR, H.M.S. (1805), No. 49.  
*Constance*, French (1797), No. 97.  
 CRESCENT, H.M.S. (1781), No. 62.  
 CURACOA, H.M.S. (1856), No. 30.  
 DECADE, H.M.S. (1806), No. 27.  
 DIADEM, H.M.S. (1902), No. 60.  
 DIRECTOR, H.M.S. (1797), No. 62.  
 DORIS, H.M.S. (1803), No. o, (1899), No. 60.  
 DRAGON, H.M.S. (1676), No. 57.  
 DUNCAN, H.M.S. (1869), No. 29.  
*Earl Camden*, H.E.I.C.S. (1804), No. 42.  
 EURYALUS, H.M.S. (1805), No. 49.  
 FLORA, H.M.S. (1781), No. 62.  
*Fougueux*, French (1805), No. 66.  
 FOX, H.M.S. (1898), No. 60.  
 GANGES, H.M.S. (1801), No. 49.  
*Ganges*, H.E.I.C.S. (1804), No. 42.  
 HANNIBAL, H.M.S. (1900), No. 60.  
 HAVICK, H.M.S. (1797), No. 27.  
 HEBE, H.M.S. (1785), No. 61.  
 HECLA, H.M.S. (1819), No. 99.  
 HERALD, H.M.S. (1838), No. 99.  
 INDEFATIGABLE, H.M.S. (1916), No. 47.  
 INFERNAL, H.M.S. (1830), No. 21.  
 JOSEPH, H.M.S. (1800), No. 45.  
*Jupiter*, Dutch (1797), No. 62.  
*King George* (1785), No. 45.  
*Leda*, Venetian (1809), No. 41.

LOIRE, H.M.S. (1805), Nos. 41 and 43.  
*Marengo*, French (1804), No. 42.  
 MARS, H.M.S. (1805), Nos. 12, 49 and 66.  
 MARTIN, H.M.S. (1901), No. 60.  
 MELVILLE, H.M.S. (1832), No. 92.  
 MERCURY, H.M.S. (1809 and 1810), Nos. 40 and 41.  
 MONARCH, H.M.S. (1801), No. 12.  
 NEPTUNE, H.M.S. (1805), No. 49.  
 NYMPHE, H.M.S. (1797), No. 97.  
 ORESTES, H.M.S. (1806), No. 45.  
 ORION, H.M.S. (1798), No. 94.  
*Pallas*, French (1800), No. 41.  
 PEGASUS, H.M.S. (1786), No. 61.  
 PICKLE, H.M.S. (1805), No. 45.  
 PRINCE OF WALES, H.M.S. (1802), No. 61.  
 PRINCESS ROYAL, H.M.S. (1855), No. 96.  
*Puglièse*, French (1810), Nos. 40 and 41.  
 QUEBEC, H.M.S. (1806), No. 58.  
 QUEEN CHARLOTTE, H.M.S. (1794), Nos. 3, 6, 61 and 68.  
*Redoutable*, French (1805), No. 27.  
*Resistance*, French (1797), No. 97.  
 RESOURCE, H.M.S. (1794), No. 45.  
 ROMNEY, H.M.S. (1740), No. 101.  
 ROYAL GEORGE, H.M.S. (1782), No. 90.  
 SAN FIORENZO, H.M.S. (1797), No. 97.  
*Santa Ana*, Spanish (1805), No. 66.  
*Santissima Trinidad*, Spanish (1805), No. 49.  
 SCEPTRE, H.M.S. (1804), No. 42.  
 SEAHORSE, H.M.S. (1797), No. 49.  
*Semillante*, French (1804), No. 42.  
 SERAPIS, H.M.S. (1779), No. 0.  
 SERPENT, H.M.S. (1839), No. 92.  
 SUPERB, H.M.S. (1801), No. 97.  
 TARTAR, H.M.S. (1779), No. 49.  
 TEMERAIRE, H.M.S. (1805), No. 66.  
 THREE SISTERS, H.M.S. (1780), No. 45.  
 THUNDERER, H.M.S. (1805), No. 44.  
 TRIUMPH, H.M.S. (1771), No. 63.  
 VENERABLE, H.M.S. (1797), No. 91. 0.  
 VICTORY, H.M.S. (1805), No. 27.  
 VILLE DE PARIS, H.M.S. (1795), No. 61, (1810), No. 56.  
*Warley*, H.E.I.C.S. (1804), No. 42.  
 WORCESTER, H.M.S. (1776), No. 63.

**S. (NAMES)**

- Saye and Sele, Lord, Presented by, No. 65.  
Slater, G. B. S., Lieut., R.N., Dress-sword, No. 39.  
Smith, Alderman Joshua Jonathan, Small-sword, No. 65.  
Smith, Admiral Sir Sidney, G.C.B., No. 8.  
Smith, Comdr. William S., R.N., No. 95.  
Stewart, Sir P. Malcolm, Bart., O.B.E., Swords presented by, Nos. o, 27, in 1935.  
Stockham, John, Capt., R.N., Presentation sword, Patriotic Fund, Trafalgar, No. 44.  
Stokes, Admiral John Lort, F.R.G.S., Dress-sword, No. 24, Fighting sword No. 25.  
Suckling, Capt. Maurice, R.N., Sword attributed to, No. 63.

**SWORD-SMITHS, CUTLERS AND OUTFITTERS (Naval and Military):**

- Batten, Fore Street, Devonport. No. 74 (1835).  
Brunn, S., to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Charing Cross, London. No. 8 (1805), No. 84 (1811).  
Cullum, King's Cutler, Charing Cross. No. 6 (1790). (Succeeded by Prosser, see below.)  
Davis, Outfitter, Liverpool. No. 35 (1880).  
Dean, 9 Strand, London. No. 10 (1805).  
Drury, Sword-cutler to His Majesty, Strand, London. No. 11 (1805).  
Dudley, Grand Parade, Portsmouth. No. 13 (1805), No. 52 (1815), No. 83 (1825), No. 92 (1837).  
Emmanuel, E. & E., 3 Hard, Portsea, and 101 High Street, Portsmouth. No. 50 (1854).  
Gieves, Piccadilly and Portsmouth. No. 39 (1930), No. 60 (1898).  
Hart, H., Pall Mall, London. No. 32 (1860).  
Highatt, F., Gosport. No. 33 (1880).  
Hill & Yardley, 3 Charing Cross, London. No. o (1800-1810).  
Hunter Boyd & Co., Edinburgh. No. 5 (1809-1810), Nos. 91. 1 and 91. 2 (1797 and 1802).  
Jeffery, Cutler to His Majesty, Strand. No. 55.  
Johnston, late Bland & Foster, 68 St. James's Street, London, Sword-cutler and belt-maker to His Majesty. No. 70 (1810).  
Langford, Thomas, 50 Fleet Street. No. 65 (1790).  
Makepeace, R., London. No. 91. o.  
Moore, late Bicknell & Moore, Old Bond Street, London. No. 46 (1810).  
Neck, 16 Ordnance Row, Portsea. No. 16 (1825).  
Osborn, H., Sword-cutler to H.M., Birmingham and Pall Mall. No. 4 (1803-1815).  
Prosser, Maker to the King and Royal Family, and H.R.H. the Lord High Admiral, London. (Successor to Cullum of Charing Cross, see above.) No. 15 (1805), No. 17 (1827), No. 23 (1833), No. 95 (1829) No. 102 (1797), No. 103 (1798).  
Read, Cutler, Portsmouth. No. 14 (1805).

Rundell & Bridge, Jewellers, 32 Ludgate Hill. No. 94 (1798).  
 Runkel, J. J., Solingen (Germany). No. 15 (1805), No. 67 (1800), No. 85 (1795).  
 Salter, J., Sword-cutler and jeweller, sword-cutler to the Duke of Sussex, 35 Strand.  
 No. 20 (1825); Presentation, No. 21 (1830); Presentation, No. 67 (1805).  
 Seagrove, E. & W., Portsea. No. 81 (1856).  
 Stephens, opposite the Crown, Portsmouth. No. 76 (1800-1825).  
 Tappolet, Lombard Street, London. No. 29 (1846).  
 Tatham, "to His Majesty", 37 Charing Cross. No. 1, No. 59.  
 Teed, Richard, 3 Lancaster Court, Strand, Dress-swordmaker to the Patriotic  
 Fund. Nos. 41, 42, 43, 44, 45.  
 Walton, Outfitter, Gosport. No. 34 (1880).  
 Webb & Son, 48 Piccadilly. No. 100 (1834).  
 Webb, C. & Co., Old Broad Street, London. No. 96 (1862).  
 Widdowson & Veale, Goldsmiths and sword-cutlers, sword-cutlers to Prince  
 Albert, 73 Strand. No. 24 (1835), No. 25 (1835).  
 Wilkinson, Henry, Gun and sword-maker, Pall Mall, London. No. 30 (1856), No.  
 31 (1860), No. 36 (1880), No. 37 (1891), No. 54 (1847), No. 60 (1898), No. 89  
 (1920-1937), No. 105 (1885).  
 Woolley & Co., Birmingham. No. 91. 5 (1797-1800).

SURGEON, R.N.: Nos. 14 and 15.

#### T. (NAMES)

Taylor, Mrs. Harry, Presented by, No. 47.

#### TRAFALGAR. Presentation Swords:—

Presented by the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's, Nos. 41, 42, 43, 44, 45.

Presented by ? to a Medical Officer, R.N. No. 15.

TURKEY. The SULTAN of, Presentation sword to Lord Nelson (1798), No. 93.

#### T. (SHIPS)

TRIUMPH, H.M.S., Capt. M. Suckling of. Sword No. 63.

VOLUNTEER, 1st. Class: Nos. 18, 19, 20, 58, 71, 72, 73.

WARRANT OFFICERS, R.N.: Sword Nos. 5, 16, 39, 78.

#### W. (NAMES)

Walter, Mr. Cyril, Sword lent by. No. 63.

Wayman, Mrs. S. C., donor of No. 97.

William Henry, Prince (later William IV). No. 61.

Wilson, Capt. Henry, H.E.I.C.S. *Warley*, Lloyd's Patriotic Fund. No. 42.

Wise, Vice-Admiral Charles, C.B. No. 81.

## Presentation Swords of the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's (1803–1809)

THE Patriotic Fund was established at a meeting of merchants, underwriters and other subscribers to Lloyd's, 20 July, 1803, at which it was Resolved:—"That to animate the efforts of our defenders by sea and land, it is expedient to raise by the patriotism of the community at large, a suitable fund for their comfort and relief; . . . and of granting pecuniary rewards, or honourable badges of distinction, for successful exertions of valour or merit."

The awards took the form of swords of honour and silver plate. Between 1803 and 1809, when the rewards were discontinued, the sum of £21,274 had been expended for this purpose, and no less than 153 swords and 66 silver vases were presented to Naval and Military Officers for gallant and meritorious services.

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"The ornamental design for the hilts of the swords  
Presented from this Fund, in reward of  
BRITISH VALOUR  
imports that  
NATIONAL UNION  
(figured by the Roman Fasces)  
produces  
HERCULEAN EFFORTS  
(of which the club of Hercules is emblematic)  
which, aided by Wisdom  
(denoted by the Serpent)  
Lead to  
VICTORY  
(implied by the skin of the Nemean Lion,  
the proudest of that Hero's (i.e. Hercules) Trophies)  
The Wreath of Laurel denotes that  
REWARDS  
await the Brave who shall successfully wield their  
Swords in the Cause of their Country, in Defence of  
British Security, Independence and Honor."

Of the swords of honour 56 were of the value of £100 each, 82 of £50, and 15 of £30, at a cost of over £10,000. The swords were made by Richard Teed, of Lancaster Court, Strand, the hilts and decorations being of silver gilt, the grip of ivory and the blades of Sheffield steel, blue, polished, damascened with designs in gold. The sword, sword-knot and belt were packed in a polished mahogany box with a brass plate engraved with the owner's name and date of presentation. Inside the lid was a trade card issued by the sword-maker consisting of a rectangle surrounded with naval and military emblems, &c., and inside the inscription at the foot of the opposite page.

The sword-knot is of blue and gold cord with bright bullion tassel for Naval Officers and of scarlet and gold cord for Military (and Royal Marine) Officers.

### General description of the swords presented by the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's

*Hilt*, length overall 5 in. Grip, ivory, diamond knurled. Back-piece a lion's skin in metal gilt. The quillon a Roman fascis, the knuckle guard, at right angles, the club of Hercules, with a snake entwined about it and attached to a loop in the lion's mouth. Langets, triangular, in the form of a floral pendant, and above them at the base of the grip a rectangular plaque with a group in relief of cannon, anchor, trident, &c.

*Blade*, length 33 in., width 1½ in. at shoulder, of polished blue steel damascened with designs in gold; these are arranged vertically, the point of the sword uppermost.

Obverse: In the centre engraved longitudinally the inscription detailing the reasons for the award and to whom. This separates two groups of designs. At the point, reading downwards, Victory, seated with wreath and palm branch; rose, thistle and shamrock; crown surmounting monogram G.R. in a wreath; Britannia, seated; below Hercules, erect, with two intertwined dolphins underneath; below the inscription a lion-headed sea monster, with fins and a dolphin's tail, supporting a flag.

Reverse: Rose, thistle and shamrock; shield charged with an anchor, surrounded by guns, flags, &c.; Britannia, seated; a sea monster, forefront horse, tail a dolphin; crown over Royal Arms with mantling, lion and unicorn recumbent as supporters; below, in a star, the initials of the recipient in a monogram; a phoenix arising from flames; Victory, erect, within a wreath, surmounted by a naval crown; two mermaids each holding a flag inscribed with VICTORY and the name of some engagement; below, the globe surrounded by a group of flags, fasces, guns, &c.

*Sword-belt*, blue leather with floral designs worked in gold wire. The clasp, a circular plaque, 2½ in. diameter, in high relief, bearing a warrior in classic helmet, carrying an oval shield charged with the Union flag. He is attacking, in a kneeling attitude, a dragon, with a spear. Legend below "Patriotic Fund 1803". At the point of attachment of the two



slings for the scabbard, circular bosses engraved in high relief with a lion's mask on a fasciculated border, diameter  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., and on each sling for tightening two similar, but smaller, lion's mask bosses.

*Sword-knot*, see under description of designs for the hilts.

*Scabbard*. On the scabbard the decorations read *downwards* from mouth to chape. Black leather, mounted in gilt, length (along curved edge)  $33\frac{1}{2}$  in., width at top 2 in. On the edge of the mouth is engraved "R. Teed, Sword Cutler, Lancaster Court, Strand." The designs on both sides are the same. There are three groups of decorations in relief (A, B, C), alternating with two oval panels backed with black velvet, X and Y. In the £50 swords the two ovals corresponding to X and Y are devoid of inserted ornamentation. They are merely openings in the metal frame of the scabbard exposing the leather sheath beneath.

### *The Trafalgar Scabbard*

A. An oval medallion in relief, with the British and enemy fleets at Trafalgar in perspective, over which a seated figure of Britannia holds a laurel wreath. The Union flag on Britannia's shield and behind it the mask of a lion. Above the oval on a ribbon, PRINCE (the name of the ship in which the recipient was serving or commanded), surmounted by the stern of a warship flying an ensign, the design flanked with flags and anchors. Below the oval, on drapery, NELSON TRAFALGAR, and on a circular plaque, 21st

OCT<sup>R</sup>. Below the plaque the globe, with latitude and longitude indicated, with flags, 1805

anchor, and trident, crossed.

B. In an oval, a warrior in classic dress attacking with a club a many-headed monster. Around the oval a group of flags, guns, weapons and an anchor.

C. In an oval, Hercules contending with the Nemean Lion. A similar group of flags, &c., surrounding the oval.

The two long ovals, backed with velvet (X and Y), are each  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in. in width and are  $5\frac{1}{2}$  and  $12\frac{1}{2}$  in. long respectively.

X. On the velvet background, gilt design in low relief consisting of a naval crown, a helmet, an anchor and buoy, a flag, rudder and floral sprays.

The two loops for the attachment of the belt slings are in the form of coiled snakes.

Y. Emblematic group with the mast of a ship, crossed flags, warrior's corslet, chained shot, anchor, sails, Roman fasces and floral sprays, with anchor at the foot of the oval.

Full details of Lloyd's Patriotic Fund swords are given in *The Nelson Collection at Lloyd's*, by Warren R. Dawson. Lloyd's, 1932, pages 17 to 19.

Part Three

SWORD CUTLERS



# The Sword-Cutler and His Trade

By J. D. Aylward

ONE of the most anxious, yet fascinating tasks which falls to the lot of the curator of an historical collection such as that of the naval swords in the National Maritime Museum is the examination of attributions which, in the course of time, have become attached to objects under his care.

A great deal is known about the history and development of the sword which, for centuries, was an indispensable adjunct not only to military, but also to civilian dress. It was revered as the guardian of honour, and it was a proud badge of estate, for "the sword of fashion" is excepted from the statutory prohibition against "going armed". Fashions in swords changed almost from decade to decade, for not only was the sword-cutler busy devising changes in decoration and design of sword hilts, but the master of arms was evolving improvements in his art which were reflected in altered forms of the weapons. Even in the early part of the eighteenth century, if we can rely upon Ned Ward, the wearing of an old-fashioned sword was regarded as a reproach.

Not quite as much is to be learned from the blade. About the end of the seventeenth century the 'flat' blade—really of flattened hexagonal section—was superseded by the 'hollow' blade of concave triangular section, though for many years afterwards some people preferred the 'flat' blade, possibly because it had a neater appearance in the scabbard. There were two distinct forms of hollow blade, one tapered evenly from heel to point, the other broad for about a third of the way from the heel, and then shouldered off abruptly into a narrow section. This broader blade was known, in its time, as a "Konigsmarck", a word which has been corrupted into "Colichemarde"; it was affected mainly by military men, but fell out of use about 1770.

The narrow blades, still in use, and thought to be the most practical ever invented for single combat, were not the blades of war. A Naval Officer, especially if of senior rank, would own a sword so fitted for dress occasions, but for service he would use a broadsword, spadroon, or hanger fitted with a substantial edged blade. In the earlier period, before My Lords at Whitehall had laid down regulations on the subject, the junior Naval Officer carried a sword of a pattern which he himself had found by experience to be suited to his purpose. Smollett, who had

served afloat as a naval surgeon, described the eccentric dress of a Lieutenant of about the year 1740, adding that "he wore a brass-hilted hanger by his side".

The hanger took such a multitude of forms according to the fancy of the sword-cutler and of his customer that it varied from the elegant "hunting-sword" worn ashore with informal dress to a most formidable weapon of war. In the latter case, it had a broad, single-edged blade usually slightly curved, and a hilt which protected the hand. It was worn hanging perpendicularly in a frog, and it developed, in the end, into the cutlass not yet entirely abandoned by the Navy.

It will be seen that a great deal of information exists which aids the curator in deciding upon the approximate date of a given weapon, and he has an invaluable source in a study of silver hilts, which, in their hall-marks, declare the exact date of manufacture and the place of assay, as well as the name of the maker of the hilt. Comparison of the general design of a silver hilt with that of one in another metal is a conclusive guide to date.

But in the case of a weapon reputed to have an historical as well as an antiquarian interest, difficulty is often found in the attempt to reconcile facts with tradition. Donors, who have long treasured what they venerated as a relic of a famous personage, come reluctantly to the conclusion that it ought to be preserved in a public institution. As a rule, they have no documents to support their statement of its provenance, so that it is left to the curator to decide whether there are facts which justify belief.

In the case of a regulation sword, the approved patterns at the Admiralty are documents from which there can be no appeal. If, for instance, a sword of a pattern sealed about 1840 is presented as that of an eighteenth-century Officer, the question is settled at once. But the gift may not be of a regulation pattern, as often happened where a sword was offered to an Officer by his admirers. In that case, it must be examined for any markings which may be a clue to decision. Unfortunately, inscriptions may be dismissed at once, for there is nothing to prove that they are contemporary. Of greater importance are names of original vendors found either on the blade or on the locket of the scabbard.

These names are by no means always those of professional sword-cutlers. The trade of 'long-cutler', like all highly-developed manufacturing businesses, had many branches. The bladesmith made blades which, in the best period of the sword, always came from Solingen, in Germany, for English blades, despite many efforts and the expenditure of a great deal of capital, were notoriously of poor quality until towards the close of the eighteenth century, when the famous Thomas Gill, of Birmingham, revolutionised blade manufacture with his products marked "Warranted Never to Fail". Hilts were the speciality of the hilter, and the complicated silver-wire service of handles was a secret of the handle-binder. The man

who called himself a 'sword-cutler' was an assembler who bought component parts from those who made them, producing from them the finished article. The only thing the sword-cutler actually made was the scabbard, for which the blade itself was used as a mandrill.

Until the early part of the nineteenth century, when a good deal of the manufacture was transferred to Birmingham, sword-cutlery was a London trade. Names of great repute were those of Nicholas Crutcher, or Croucher, sword-cutler to Mr. Pepys of the Navy Office, Hawgood, of Charing Cross, and Edward Yonger, of the Strand, all active during Charles II's time. In the eighteenth century the leading sword-cutlers were the Loxhams, of Cornhill, and the Bennetts, of Threadneedle Street, while well-known tradesmen were Charles Bibb, of Newport Street, Kentish of Pope's Head Alley, Cullum, of Charing Cross, and many others of minor celebrity.

But it has always been the custom from time immemorial for manufacturers to sell unmarked swords, guns or pistols to retailers, who had the right to engrave their own names upon the goods they only sold. Some of these retailers, indeed, called themselves sword-cutlers, though they were no more than distributors, but there were quite a number of other traders who added swords to whatever might have been their principal item of business.

Chief among them was the hatter. For some occult reason, the eighteenth-century man regarded his hat with only slightly less respect than he did his sword. It was his constant companion. He might, and did, strip off his shirt when he exercised in arms at Angelo's school in the Haymarket, but his hat could be removed only when making courteous obeisance to his opponent. In these circumstances it must have seemed quite natural to him that he should buy his swords at the same shop as his hats.

The silversmith sold swords for which he made the hilts, and there was a specialist in that line named Teed who produced the beautiful weapons with gold and enamelled hilts which were given by the Patriotic Fund to Officers who had distinguished themselves at sea. An allied trade was that of the toyman, who sold fancy articles such as snuff-boxes, toilet articles, small cutlery, combs, brushes and the like. He also stocked swords, sometimes hilted with pinchbeck, that amazing imitation of gold.

Perhaps the most ancient trade which, at one time or another, added the sale of swords to its more legitimate activities was that of the gold and silver lacemen. It has an honoured place in our constitutional history, for it was the revolt of the trade against the monopoly of gold and silver lace granted by James I to his favourite, the Duke of Buckingham, which led to the passing of the Monopolies Act of 1623-1624. As important branches of the trade were the manufacture of

laced sword-belts and sword-knots, it may have seemed logical to it to offer the accessories complete with the sword for which they were designed.

Then there was the accoutrement-maker and military outfitter. One of the leading firms of this kind was Bland & Foster, of St. James's Street, which, at one period, had a practical monopoly of naval and military business, including that of the forces of the Honourable East India Company. The tailor comes into the picture about the middle of the nineteenth century, and he still supplies swords to his customers when called upon to do so.

Analysing a long series of names and occupations of traders taken from swords in various collections, Captain Bosanquet realised that he had before him facts of social history hitherto unapplied. If a list could be made available, with accurate dates of the respective activities of these dealers in arms, it would be invaluable to the student as a check upon attributions. For instance, not long ago a pistol was produced which was alleged to have belonged to Lord Nelson. It was a patented device made in Birmingham from about 1800, but it did not seem at all the sort of thing which might have attracted the great Admiral. On reference to Captain Bosanquet, he was able to supply the information that the gunsmith whose name appeared on the side-plates of the lock only commenced business in 1808, a fact which, in itself, indicated the spurious nature of the relic.

But Captain Bosanquet has done more than suggest a new critical approach to the problem of identification. He set himself the formidable task of checking, through the entries in directories of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the exact dates upon which the traders in his lists appeared in, and disappeared from, those bygone works of reference. The result of his labours, invaluable to curator and collector alike, appears here.

## Prefatory Note to the List of Sword-Cutlers

THE genesis of this list of sword-cutlers came about in this way. It was discovered very early when cataloguing the swords in the National Maritime Museum that a more or less definite date was necessary in the cases of naval and military weapons when accredited to particular individuals.

In a museum where swords are exhibited having no personal connections it suffices to label a specimen "English. Late Eighteenth Century"; indicating the last quarter of that century, a period of twenty-five years. Though this may answer the purposes of a general museum, the period is too long to give authenticity to a weapon accredited to a distinguished Officer and reputed to have been worn by him in action on a certain date. In many naval and military families swords have been treasured for years as relics of distinguished ancestors and at length are presented to a museum with nothing more than family tradition to support their claims to be the genuine article.

It is usually impossible for a museum receiving numerous gifts of this kind to inquire closely into their past history and they are taken on trust, without question, on the good faith of the donor. Unfortunately, family tradition is not to be relied upon and a sword may be treasured for years as having belonged to a revered ancestor, although it did not come into existence until some considerable time after his decease. This sort of thing happens constantly and many examples can be given. In two separate service clubs in London swords have been exhibited in glass cases for more than fifty years, without criticism, labelled as having been carried by distinguished Officers at the Battle of Waterloo. It is the more astonishing that in both cases anyone only slightly conversant with service weapons could have dated them as regulation patterns of mid-nineteenth century, without opening the cabinets, and, in one example, the exposed blade clearly showed the Royal Cypher, VR and crown above.

This sort of thing is of little consequence where no money passes, but it must be realised that a weapon attributed, rightly or wrongly, to a particular individual or historical incident immediately appreciates one hundred or more per cent in value, according to the distinction of the individual or the historical interest of the incident. Two swords of very doubtful authenticity associated with the Battle of Trafalgar were purchased for £90 when first disposed of by their original owner; at a later public sale, with foreign competition, they fetched £2000.



It is not surprising that the neglect of purchasers to inquire into the genuineness of such relics, when offered for sale at public auctions, opens the door to fraud, and deception has generally been a very simple matter. This has particularly been the case with relics of Lord Nelson, for which there has always been, and continues to be, a great demand. Sir Harris Nicolas, the naval historian, when writing to the Press in 1846 regarding a spurious "Nelson" sword then being offered, at a price, to Greenwich Hospital, expressed himself thus:

The manufacture of Nelsonian relics, swords, buckles, etc., seems so profitable a speculation to certain curiosity dealers and the folly of persons who can be imposed on by such things is so glaring that I should not interfere, but when it is attempted to foist one of these spurious articles on a national institution it becomes the duty of every Englishman to prevent, if possible, such an imposition.

In view of Sir Harris Nicolas's caustic remarks regarding profitable speculation in Nelson relics it is of interest to notice here an instance of one such effort.

In the year 1854 Messrs. Wilkinson & Son turned out a Flag-Officer's sword of a very distinctive pattern, clearly establishing its period, bearing their number and name on the blade. This was sold to a purchaser whose name was not recorded. Passing into oblivion for many years, it reappeared at a public sale of Nelson relics in the first quarter of this century, engraved with Lord Nelson's coronet as a Viscount, his monogram (incorrect), and his two crests, all skilfully engraved by an expert. As one of Lord Nelson's extensive reputed armoury it fetched a good sum, as there was much competition at the sale, and it is still on view to-day and gazed on with admiration by Nelson fans. What should be the appropriate punishment to be awarded to the jeweller who perpetrated this fraud on the public and several others, with the same mistake in the initials, all evidently engraved by the same hand?

The main purpose of this list is to enable those interested in swords to date them more or less accurately when the sword-cutler's or outfitter's name is on the blade or scabbard. The list has been made out under the names as they may be found on the weapons for ease of reference and no attempt has been made to classify and divide up the different trades concerned. The only disadvantage of this treatment is that it does not show on one page the descent from a firm established in the eighteenth century down to the present day. Thus Hunt & Roskell, goldsmiths of New Bond Street, are the direct successors of Thomas Chesson, who flourished in 1732; and Longman and Strongitharm of Greensill, jeweller and sword-cutler, in 1778, who was the predecessor of John Salter, Lord Nelson's sword-cutler. It is as well to point out that a very close approximation to a definite date can be made when the sword-cutler's name is followed by "late . . .". This occurs only

in the first year after a change of title has occurred. For example, Cullum in 1796 gave place to Prosser, and in 1797 the name on the sword-blade would be Prosser (late Cullum). This method of recording the change, which is also carried out sometimes in the directories, is not to be relied upon as absolutely invariable, but is so seldom departed from that it can be considered the rule.

The compilation of this list has been a one-man business, but it would never have been carried to completion had it not been for the warm and sustained encouragement given me, over the last eight years, by Mr. J. D. Aylward, the small-sword expert, who has written the Introduction, and of the late Mr. John Latham, Senior Director of the Wilkinson Sword Company, to both of whom I owe much thanks. My labours have been lightened by the facilities extended to me by Messrs. Bromley and Dawe of the City Guildhall Library, when consulting the London Directories, and their ready help at all times.

H.T.A.B.

## LONDON

### A Selected List of Sword-Smiths, Sword-Cutlers, Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Gold and Silver Lacemen, Naval and Military Tailors, Outfitters and Accoutrement Makers.

1670-1850

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>ADAMS</b>			
1755-1758	Adams, John	Hatter & Hosier	Fleet St.
1759-1764	Adams & Parr	Hatters, Hosiers & Sword-Cutlers	"
1765-1767	Adams, George, & Parr	" " "	"
1768-1780	Adams, John	Hatter, Hosier & Sword-Cutler	146 Fleet St.
In 1770	Parr, Charles	Hatter	149 Fleet St.
<i>A.H. gives:—</i>			
1760-1763	Adams & Parr	Hatters & Sword-Cutlers	at the Hat & Beaver, Fleet St.
1768-1777	Adams, John	" " "	at the corner of Wine Office Court, 146 Fleet St.
<i>S.S.E., p. 122.</i>			
1768	Adams, John	Hatter & Sword-Cutler	at ye Hat & Cross Daggers near Serjeant's Inn in Fleet St., No. 48
<b>ALLEN (a)</b>			
1698	Allen, Thomas <sup>1</sup>	Sword-Cutler	at the Angel & Crown, Charing Cross

<sup>1</sup> Advt. in *Postboy*, 2 September 1698 for a stolen sword. *J.D.A.*

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>ALLEN (b)</b>			
1796-1799	Allen & Collier	Woollen Drapers	18 Old Bond St.
1800-1814	„ , Thomas	Woollen Draper & Mercer	„ „
1815-1832	„ & Wilson	Tailors to H.R.H. the C.-in-C.	„ „
1833-	Succeeded by Wilson & Willman (See Wilson, W.)	Tailors	„ „
<b>AMERY</b>			
1787-1799	Successor to Brydges, K., <i>q.v.</i> Amery, Pitter, & Slipper	Lacemen	At the Three Crowns, Corner of Bedford St., Covent Garden
1800-1804	Amery & Pitter	„	26 Bedford St., Covent Garden
	Succeeded by Pitter, John, <i>q.v.</i>		
<b>AMIES</b>			
1820-1834	Amies, William	Wholesale Gun, Pistol & Sword Warehouse	5 Nags Head Court, Gracechurch St., E.C.
<b>ANDREWS</b>			
c. 1780 <sup>1</sup>	Andrews, Thomas	Goldsmith, Jeweller & Cutler (From Calcutta in Bengal)	85 Cornhill, 3 doors from the Royal Exchange
1790-1808 <sup>1</sup>	Andrews, Eliza (or Elizabeth)	Goldsmith & Watchmkr.	85 Cornhill
	<sup>1</sup> L.G., pp. 26 and 96.		
<b>ASH</b>			
1814-1825	Successor to Yardley, John, <i>q.v.</i> Ash, John	Sword Cutler	18 Plum Tree St., Bloomsbury
1826-1828	„ „	„ „	19 Plum Tree St.
1829-1833	„ „	„ „	42 Prince's St.
1834-1853	„ „	„ „	Leicester Sq.
1854-1859	„ „	„ „	9 Hanover St., Longacre
			1 Green St., Leicester Sq.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>ATHERLEY</b>			
1848-1868	Successor to Odell & Atherley, <i>q.v.</i> Atherley, John	Jeweller	71 & 72 Burlington Arcade
1869-1919	" John Lewis Succeeded by Emerson, Ltd., Jeweller	" "	" "
<b>AYLETT</b>			
1692	Aylett, John <sup>1</sup>	Sword-Cutler	N. side of Lombard St.

<sup>1</sup> Name found in Hearth Tax Rolls, 1692. *J.D.A.*, *S.S.E.*, p. 121.

<b>BALL</b>			
1814-1819	Ball, James	Gold & Silver Laceman & Accountement-Mkr.	4 Great New St., Shoe Lane
1820-1855	" "	" " "	3 New Street Sq., Shoe Lane
1856-1903	" "	" " "	4 Great New St.
1904-1913	" " & Co.	" " "	8 Hatton Wall
1914-1921	" " "	" " "	57 Hatton Garden
1922-1939	" " & Co. Ltd.	" " "	72-75 Turnmill St., Clerkenwell St.

<b>BARRETT</b>			
1774	Barrett, Bryant	Laceman	Corner of Craven St., Strand
1775-1780	" " Snr.	Gold & Silver Laceman	11 Strand
1780-1791	" " & Son	" " "	"
1792-1802	Barrett & Corney	Gold & Silver Lacemen & Embroiderers	"
1803-1805	Barrett, Corney & Corney <sup>1</sup>	" " "	479 Strand
1806-1824	Barrett & Corney	Refiners, Lacemen & Embroiderers	"
1825-1868	Barrett, Corney & Corney	Refiners, Wire Drawers & Gold & Silver Thread & Plate Mfrs. for the India & China Markets	70 Little Britain, Aldersgate, E.C.
1869-1887	Corney, Charles F.	Gold Wire Drawer	" "
1888-1891	" John B.	" "	" "

In 1892 70 Little Britain drops out of the Directories and with it the last of the Corneys.

<sup>1</sup> In 1803, 1804 and 1805 fitted stars of four Orders to Lord Nelson's uniform up to 31 August, 1805. Their account settled by Lord Nelson. 7 September, 1805. £21. 12. 0. (see page 238).

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>BECKETT</b>			
1763-1767	Beckett, John	Sword-Cutler	St. James's St.
<b>BENNETT, (also Bennet 1750-1779) (and after 1787)</b>			
c. 1750 <sup>1</sup>	Bennett, John (I)	Silver-Hilt-Mkr. & Sword-Cutler	At ye Cross Daggers, Thread- needle St.
"	" "	Master of the Cutler's Company	Behind ye Royal Exchange
c. 1760 <sup>2</sup>	" "	Sword-Cutler	" "
1773 <sup>3</sup>	Bennett, John (I)	Haft-Mkr., Goldsmith & Jeweller	Threadneedle St.
1775-1777	Bennett, John (II) <sup>4</sup>	Sword-Cutler, Goldsmith & Jeweller	67 Threadneedle St.
1778-1781	Bennett & Rolph	" " "	" "
1782-1802	" John	Sword-Cutler & Gunsmith to the Prince of Wales	" "
1803-1809	" Elizabeth	" " "	" "
1809	" & Lacy	" " "	" "
1810	Succeeded by Lacy, J. D., <i>q.v.</i> Also at the following addresses:		
1784	Bennett, John	Sword-Cutler	24 Tokenhouse Yard & 67 Threadneedle St.
1785-1790	" "	Gun-Mkr. & Sword-Cutler	65 Threadneedle St.
1790	" "	Sword-Cutler	62 Threadneedle St.

<sup>1</sup> S.S.E., pp. 121 and 122. <sup>2</sup> S.O.L.S., p. 59. <sup>3</sup> L.G., p. 105. <sup>4</sup> 1779. Master of the Cutlers' Company. H.C.C.

## BENTON

Successor to Bullmore, P., & Co., <i>q.v.</i>			
1856-1863	Benton, George	Gold & Silver Laceman Embroiderer & Sword- Cutler	28 Clerkenwell Close, Clerkenwell Green, E.C.
1864-1868	" "	" " "	63 King's Cross Rd.
1869-1954	" & Johnson, Ltd.	" " "	" "

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>BIBB</b>			
1738 <sup>1</sup>	Bibb, Thomas	Sword-Cutler Master of the Cutlers' Company	—
1758-1775 <sup>2</sup>	„ Charles	Sword-Cutler	At ye Flaming Sword, Great New- port St., near St. Martin's Lane
1780-1810 <sup>3</sup>	„ „	„ „	„ „

*J.D.A.* 12 April, 49. I have seen quite a few swords by Bibb, who was a finished workman. The most interesting document about him is a trade-card in the Wedgwood Museum, which shows that he sold a steel-hilted sword to Josiah Wedgwood (I) in 1775 for a guinea and a half. I have a silver hilt of Bibb's, mounted with a piece of an old rapier. The maker's mark is W.K., which may be William Kersill, who entered it in 1749 and I conclude that this sword was made by his father Thomas Bibb, Master in 1738. As the date letter is 1758-1759 it might be by Charles Bibb.

*S.S.E.*, p. 64b. Fig. 39. Sword with English silver hilt by William Kersill mounted by Charles Bibb. 1758-1759. The author has a silver-hilted sword by Bibb, with date letter of 1802.

London Museum. 48.41/5. A small-sword dated 1770, by Bibb.

<sup>1</sup> *H.C.C.* <sup>2</sup> *N. & Q.*, Vol. 178. *A.H.*; and *S.S.E.*, p. 121. *J.D.A.*; and in *S.O.L.S.*, p. 59 (1775).

<sup>3</sup> *P.C.-P.*, p. 99.

## BICKNELL

1758-1769 <sup>1</sup>	Bicknell, James, & Griffith	Hosiers	At the King's Arms, Corner of Old Bond St.
1779-1785	Bicknell & Son	Hosiers	Corner of Bond St. Piccadilly
1786-1789	„ „	Hatters, Hosiers & Glovers	„ „
1790	Bicknell, Samuel & Son	„ „ „	1 Old Bond St.
1791-1794	Bicknell, William & George	„ „ „	„ „
1795-1812	Bicknell, W. & Geo.	Army Hatters, Hosiers, & Glovers to Their Majesties	„ „
1813-1814	„ W. & G. and W. Moore	„ „ „	„ „
1815-1820	Bicknell & Moore	Army Hatters to H.M.	„ „
1821-1837	„ „	Army Hat, Cap & Accoutrement-Mkrs.	„ „
1838	See Moore, J.		

<sup>1</sup> *S.O.L.S.*, p. 100.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>BINHAM</b>			
	Successors to Thomas Street, <i>q.v.</i>		
1767-1776	Newham & Binham	Laceman & Hatters	152, next Somerset Ho., Strand
1777	Becomes Newham & Thresher, <i>q.v.</i>		
<b>BLAKE</b>			
1832-1837	Blake, J. Alkin	Gun-Mkr. & Sword-Cutler	253 High St., Wapping
1837-1852	„ J. A. & Co.	„ „ „	„ „ „
1853-1864	„ John A. & Co.	„ „ „	35 Upper East Smithfield
<b>BLAND</b>			
1768-1787	Bland, John <sup>1</sup>	Sword-Cutler	70 St. James's St., Pall Mall
1788-1791	Bland & Foster	Sword-Cutlers	„ „
Then see Foster, Robert, 68 St. James's St.			
<sup>1</sup> Bland & Foster were sword-cutlers and belt-makers to His Majesty. Sir James Mann, Letter 2/7/47: John Bland was a leading London sword-cutler and his name appears in the London Directories from 1768 onwards. Address:—70 St. James's Street.			
<b>BLAYNEY</b>			
1678 <sup>1</sup>	Blayney, Richard	Sword-Cutler	In 1678 living in parish of St. Edmund, Lombard St.
		In Poll Tax Returns (John Widmore, Apprentice)	
1679 <sup>2</sup>	„ „	Master of the Cutlers' Company. <i>J.D.A.</i>	—
1692 <sup>1</sup>	His widow was still continuing the business, presumably with the assistance of her sons (or servants). She had six children. <i>A.H.</i>		
1702 Feb.	Mr. Blaney	Sword-cutler near the Royal Exchange	
(Advt. in <i>Daily Courant. A.H.</i> )			

<sup>1</sup> N. & Q., Vol. 178. 1 June, 1940. p. 214. Note by P.E.J. <sup>2</sup> H.C.C.

<b>BOCK</b>			
1774-1790	Bock, Mark <sup>1</sup>	Sword-Cutler	Cockspur St., Charing Cross
	<sup>1</sup> S.S.E., p. 121.		
1789	„ „	Sword-Cutler & Mkr. of Hilts	Cockspur St.

*See also, H.C.C., Vol. II, p. 279.* Mark Bock, a sword-cutler and maker of hilts, lived in 1789 in Cockspur Street, facing the Haymarket.



<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>BODLEY</b>			
	Successors in 1784 to Longdon, Edward, <i>q.v.</i>		
1784-1814	Bodley & Etty	Gold & Silver Lacemen & Accoutrement Mfrs.	31 Lombard St.
1815-1839	Bodley, Bodley & Etty	" " "	" "
1840-1857	Bodley & Etty	" " "	" "
		& Sword-Cutlers	
	Succeeded by Wilson, Thomas, Gold Laceman, <i>q.v.</i>		

# **BOLTON**

1722	Bolton <sup>1</sup>	Sword-Cutler & Haberdasher of Hatts
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<sup>1</sup> In trouble for treasonable practices. 1722. *J.D.A.*

# **BOND (a)**

1785-1796	Bond, Edward	Gun-Smith	59 Lombard St. & 31 Nicholas Lane, Lombard St.
1797-1800	" Philip	Gun-Mkr.	" "
1800-1847	" William	Gun-Mkr. & Sword-Cutler (after 1820)	" "

See also Bond of 45 Cornhill.

# **BOND (b)**

1800-1816	Bond, Philip	Gun-Mkr. (& Sword-Cutler 1814 and after)	45 Cornhill
1817-1818	" E. J.	Gun-Mkr. & Sword-Cutler	"
1819-1820	" Edward	Sword-Cutler & Gun-Mkr. to the Hon. East India Co.	"
1821-1826	" E.J.	" " "	"
1827	" Edward	" " "	"
1828-1855	" Ed. & Wm.	Gun-Mkrs. & Sword-Cutlers. Gun & Archery Warehouse	"
1856-1860	" "	" " "	142 Leadenhall St.
1861-1871	" Ed. P.	" " "	1 Hooper Sq., Goldmans Fields
1872-1879	" Ed. & Wm.	" " "	4 Northumberland Alley, Fenchurch St.

See also Bond of 59 Lombard St.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>BRANCH</b>			
1557-1558	Branch, John <sup>1</sup>	Sword-Cutler Warden of the Drapers' Company	Cripplegate
1558. 22 Jan. <sup>2</sup>	„ „	Supplies Swords and Daggers to the Drapers' Company	—
1565-1566 & 1569-1570	„ „	Warden of the Drapers' Company	—
1571-1572	„ „	Sheriff of the City of London	—
1572-1573 1576-1577 1578-1580 1583-1584	} „ „	Master of the Drapers' Company	—
1580-1581			
1571-1584			
		Lord Mayor of London	
		Alderman of the Cripple- gate Ward	—

<sup>1</sup> *H.D.C.*, Vol. II, p. 411. <sup>2</sup> Demand for troops for the French War and the defence of Calais. August 1557-January 1558.

## BRANDER

1765-1789	Brander, William	Gun-Mkr.	70 Minories
1790-1801	„ Martin	„	„
1802-1812	„ & Potts	Sword-Cutlers	„
1813-1829	„ „	Sword-Cutlers & Gun- Mkrs. to the Board of Ordnance & the Hon. East India Co.	„

In 1828 only:—Also at Goodmans Yard, Goodmans Fields.  
From 1830. See Potts, Thomas.

## BRIDGE

See R. Rundell & Bridge.

## BROOKS

1840-1854	Brooks, Edward & Son	Sword-Cutlers & Gun- Mkrs.	1 Fenchurch St.
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<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>BROWN (a)</b>			
1815	Brown, Richard	Plantation Tool Warehouse	24 Botolph Lane, Thames St.
1816	„ Richard & Co.	Mfrs. of Swords, Plantation & Carpenters' Tools	38 Botolph Lane
1817-1818	Brown, Richard	Mfr. of, and Wholesale Dealer in, Plantation Tools for the East & West Indies	24 Botolph Lane, Thames St.
1819	„ „	„ „ „	38 Botolph Lane
1820	„ R. & Co.	Sword & Tool Mfrs. Gun & Pistol Warehouse	23 Nicholas Lane
1821	„ „	Sword & Tool Mfrs.	„ „
1822	„ R.	Gun, Pistol, Sword & Tool Mfr.	„ „
1823	„ Richard	Gun & Pistol Warehouse	28 Walbrook

#### **BROWN (b)**

*See Lambert & Brown.*

#### **BROWNSMITH**

*See Meyer & Brownsmith*

#### **BRUNN**

1799-1804	Brunn, Samuel	Sword-Cutler & Gun-Mkr.	55 Charing Cross
1805-1820	„ „	„ „ „	56 Charing Cross
From 1800	„ „	Sword-Cutler to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales	„ „
From 1811	„ „	Sword-Cutler to the Prince Regent	„ „
1817 <sup>1</sup>	Samuel Brunn	Sword-Cutler & Gun- Mkr.	56 Charing Cross opposite the Mews Gate

<sup>1</sup> *S.S.E.*, p. 122.

#### **BRYDGES**

1744-1767 <sup>1</sup>	Brydges, Kempe (Son-in-law to the late Mr. Samuel Dawson)	Hosier	At the Three Crowns, Corner of Bedford St., Covent Garden
1767-1792 <sup>1</sup>	Brydges & Walker Succeeded by Amery, Pitter & Slipper, <i>q.v.</i>	„ „	„ „

<sup>1</sup> *S.O.L.S.*, p. 108.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>BULLMORE</b>			
1833-1850	Bullmore, Patrick, & Co.	Gold & Silver Lacemen & Embroiders (in 1840) & Sword-Cutlers	17 Bedford St., Covent Garden, Strand
1855	Bullmore, Wm.	„ „ „	28 Clerkenwell Close
1856	Succeeded by Benton, George, <i>q.v.</i>		
<b>BURGON</b>			
1790	Burgon & Jewson	Hardwaremen	16 Fish St. Hill
1795-1819	„ John	Hardwaremen & Sword- Cutlers	15 & 16 Fish St. Hill, opp. the Monument
1820-1855	„ „ & Son	„ „ „	35 Bucklersbury
1856-1863	„ Josiah Thomas	„ „ „	„
<b>BURTON</b>			
1773/74-81	Burton, Joshua	Hatter & Sword-Cutler	149 Fleet St.
<b>CARMAN</b>			
1728	Carman, John	Plate Worker	New St., Chancery Lane, Holborn
1748-1752	„ „	„ „	„ „
1755	„ „	„ „	Hatton Garden, Holborn
1752	„ „	Working Goldsmith & Sword-Cutler	New St., Chancery Lane
1755	„ „	„ „ „	Hatton Garden
c. 1760 <sup>1</sup>	„ „	„ „ „	At the Ewer & Swords, near Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn
1761 <sup>2</sup>	„ „	Master of the Cutlers' Company	„ „

*L.G.*, p. 120. 14/4/49. *J.D.A.* writes:—The sword in my collection has the date letter for 1758-1759. See also *S.S.E.*, p. 71, and another sword, Fig. 37, dated 1747-1748. <sup>1</sup> *S.O.L.S.*, p. 72.

<sup>2</sup> *H.C.C.*, p. 277.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
CARTER			
1541 <sup>1</sup>	Carter, Richard	Sword-Cutler, Warden to Cutlers' Company	London
1547	" "	Renter Warden to Cutlers' Company	"
1548	" "	Master of the Cutlers' Company	"
1557-1558 <sup>2</sup>	" "	Supplied swords to the Drapers' Company for the French War at 2/8 each <sup>3</sup>	"
1540-1563/4	" "	Member of the Court of Assistants of the Cutlers' Company	"

<sup>1</sup> H.C.C., Vol. I, p. 209. <sup>2</sup> H.D.C., Vol. II. Appendix XXII. <sup>3</sup> Response to the demand for troops for the French War and the defence of Calais. August 1557-January 1558.

CATER			
1776-1781	Cater, John Alexander	Hatter	55 Pall Mall
1782-1799	Cater, John Alexander	"	67 Pall Mall 64 Pall Mall (In 1785)
1800-1805	" & Sons	Hatters & Army Accoutre- ment-Mkrs.	67 Pall Mall
1806-1811	" F. J. & J. A.	" " "	" "
1812-1820	" Francis John	1812. Hatter & Accoutre- ment-Mkr. to H.R.H. the Dukes of York, Clarence, Cumberland, Suffolk & Cambridge	" "
1821-1831	" " "	1821. Hatters to H.M. the King, & as above	60 Pall Mall
1832-1839	" " "	Hatters to H.M. the King & Queen, &c.	56 Pall Mall
1840-1844	" & Co.	Hatters to H.M. the Queen, &c.	" "
1845-1850	" Mary Ann & Wm. Charles	Cap, Helmet & Accoutre- ment-Mkrs. and Sword- Cutlers	" "
1851-1861	Cater & Co.	" " "	" "
1862-1899	" Wm. Charles & Co.	Hatters	" "

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
1900-1921 From 1912	Cater, Wm. & Co. " "	Navy & Army Tailors & Outfitters, Cap, Helmet & Accoutrement-Mkrs., Hat- ters & Sword-Cutlers	56 Pall Mall
1922-1923	Cater, Wm. & Co., " " " "	to H.M. the King & the Royal Family	62 Pall Mall
<b>CATOR</b>			
	(spelt also Cater frequently)		
1778-1808	Cator, Joseph	Hat-Mkr.	58 Bishopsgate (Without)
<b>CHASE</b>			
1692	Chase, Samuel	In Poll Tax Returns de- scribed as Sword-Cutler. <i>P.E.J.</i>	In 1692 living in the North precinct of St. Mary Woolnoth, Langbourn Ward near R. Savage & T. Pennington. <i>A.H.</i>
<b>CHESSON</b>			
1732 <sup>1</sup> -1736 <sup>2</sup>	Cheeson, Thomas	Goldsmith & Silversmith	At the Unicorn & Pearl, nr. Queen St., Cheapside
1749-1760	" "	" " "	At the Golden Salmon & Pearl, Ludgate Hill

*c.* 1760 Succeeded by Thead & Picket, *q.v.*

*Note: A.H.* gives Hurt as his successor (1755), but the *Complete Guide* for 1760 (Hitch & Baldwin) gives Chesson in 1760 and Hurt drops out after 1758.

<sup>1</sup> *L.G.*, p. 124. <sup>2</sup> *S.O.L.S.*, pp. 72 and 73.

## CHRISTY

	Successor to William Moore & Co., <i>q.v.</i>		
1852-1869	Christy & Co.	Hatters	1 Old Bond St.
1876-1881	" J. E. & W.	Wholesale Hatters	35 Gracechurch St. & at 102 & 136 Bermondsey St.
1882-1954	" & Co. Ltd.	Wholesale Hatters & Army Contractors	" " after 1920, 175 Bermondsey St.
From 1875 acting as wholesalers to:—			
1875-1954	Scott & Co. Ltd.	Hatters	1 Old Bond St.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>CLARK</b>			
<i>See Meyer &amp; Clark</i>			
<b>CLARKE</b>			
1784	Clark & Green	Hardwaremen	102 Cheapside
1785-1788	„ „	„	62 Cheapside
1789-1790	„ „	Silversmiths	„
1791-1792	Clarke & Green	Hardwaremen	„
1793-1795	Clarke, Richard	„	„
1796-1806	„ Richard & Sons	Silversmiths & Jewellers	„
1807-1829	Clarke, Richard & Sons	Goldsmiths & Jewellers	„
<b>COLLIER</b>			
<i>See Allen &amp; Collier</i>			
<b>COLLYER</b>			
c. 1700 <sup>1</sup>		Haberdasher of Hatts, Hatter & Sword-Cutler. Beaver Hat Manufactory	At ye Kings Armes & Beaver Exchange Alley, Cornhill
<sup>1</sup> <i>L.T.C.</i> , p. 50 and Plate XLV. <i>S.O.L.S.</i> , p. 96.			
<b>CONSTABLE (a)</b>			
1783-1784	Constable, William & Co.	Goldsmiths & Jewellers	45 New Bond St.
1785-1789	Constable & Tookey	Jewellers & Toymen	„ „
1790	Succeeded by Tookey, Thomas, <i>q.v.</i>		
<b>CONSTABLE (b)</b>			
<i>See Gray &amp; Constable</i>			
<b>CORNECK</b>			
1767-1786	Corneck, James	Hosier, Hatter & Sword-Cutler	at the Leg & Beaver, nr. St. Paul's, 8 Cheapside
1768 <sup>1</sup>	„ „	„ „	„ „
<sup>1</sup> <i>S.O.L.S.</i> , p. 101.			

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
CORNEY, <i>see</i> Barrett & Corney			
CRIPPS (a)			
1743-1753 <sup>1</sup>	Cripps, William	Silversmith	Crown & Golden Ball, Compton St.
1752 <sup>1</sup>	" "	"	Golden Ball, St. James's St.
1760-1767	" John	Jeweller	21 St. Thomas Apostles
1768-1780	" "	"	43 Friday St.
1781-1789	Cripps & Francillon	Jewellers	"
1790-1816	" "	"	24 Norfolk St. Strand
<i>A.H.</i> , gives also:—			
1767	Cripps, William, Jr.	Goldsmith	London
1762	" Mark	Silversmith	Golden Ball, St. James's St.
1767-1773	" "	"	" "
<sup>1</sup> <i>L.G.</i> , p. 134.			
CRIPPS (b)			
1829-1834	Cripps, John	Sword-Cutler & Belt-Mkr.	23 Cursitor St., Chancery Lane
1835-1847	" J. & Co.	" "	" "
1848	Succeeded by Warren, Thomas, <i>q.v.</i>		
CROUCHER (or Crutcher)			
1692	Crutcher, Nicholas <sup>1</sup>	Sword-Cutler. In Poll Tax Returns. Apprentice—John Hopkins	Living in the 4th precinct of Aldersgate Without
1700	Croucher, Nicholas	Maker & Seller of all sorts of Swords, Hangers, Bayonets & Corslets, &c.	At ye Flaming Sword in St. Paul's Churchyard the corner of ye Booksellers Row fronting Cheapside. Corner of Booksellers Row, St. Paul's Churchyard. <i>A.H.</i> and <i>P.E.J.</i>

<sup>1</sup> His trade-card is in the Pepys collection, "Vulgaria", at Cambridge. It shows many arms used in his time, some of them technically interesting. He was probably sword-cutler to Samuel Pepys. *A.H.* and *J.D.A.*



<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>CULLUM</b>			
1752	Cullum, James	In the Rate Books	12 Charing Cross
1755	" "	Master of the Cutlers' Company	" "
1763-1786	" "	Sword-Cutler	" "
1787-1789	" Thomas	" "	" "
1790-1791	" "	" "	9 Charing Cross
1792-1796	" Matthew	" "	" "
1793	" "	Sword-Cutler to His Majesty	" "
1797	Succeeded by Prosser, John <i>q.v.</i>		

*A.H.* has trade-cards and directories covering the period 1763-1794.

James Cullum was in the rate books as early as 1752. He was a tenant until 1777 when he bought the lease (of 12 Charing Cross) on the 29 January, 1777.

#### DAVIDSON

1809-1822	Davidson, Dunnell & Bannister	Military Tailors	12 Cork St., Bond St.
1823-1824	Davidson, Bannister & Newham	" "	"
1830-1834	Davidson & Co.	" "	"
1835-1837	" & Newham	" "	"
1838-1844	" Thomas	" "	"
1845	Succeeded by Le Gassick, <i>q.v.</i>		

#### DAVIES

1860-1889	Davies, Matthew & Co.	Army Laceman	103 St. Martins Lane
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#### DEALTRY

1763 <sup>1</sup>	Dealtry, Thomas	Sword-Cutler	Cornhill
1765 <sup>2</sup>	" "	Goldsmith & Haft-Mkr.	Royal Exchange
1771 <sup>3</sup>	" "	Master of the Cutlers' Company	
1773 <sup>2</sup>	" "	Goldsmith & Haft-Mkr.	Sweetings Alley
1780 <sup>3</sup>	" "	Goldsmith	At ye Flaming Sword in Sweetings Alley
1780-1784	" "	Goldsmith, Silversmith & Sword-Cutler	85 Cornhill
1784-1785	" Mary	Sword-Cutler & Gunsmith	"
1786-1789 <sup>4</sup>	" Thomas	Goldsmith	"

<sup>1</sup> *A.H.* in *N. & Q.*, 2 December, 1939, p. 406. <sup>2</sup> *L.G.*, p. 138. <sup>3</sup> *H.C.C.* <sup>4</sup> *L.G.* gives 1799; but not in London Directories after 1789.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>DEAN</b>			
1791-1803	Dean, Joseph	Gold & Silver Lacemen	4 Strand, London
1804-1806	" "	" " "	2 Craven St., Strand
1807-1809	" "	" " "	9 Strand, London
1810-1813	" Priscilla, Widow	" " "	" "
1814-1818	Dean, Joseph	" " "	" "
1819-1824	" Priscilla	Gold & Silver Lacemen & Lace Mfrs.	" "
<b>DELL</b>			
c. 1650-1660	Dell, John <sup>1</sup>	Sword-Cutler	London
<sup>1</sup> P.C-P.			
<b>DOUGHTY</b>			
1846-1857	Doughty, Ben & Co.	Button & Accoutrement Mfrs. & Sword-Cutlers	103 St. Martins Lane
1858-1876	" "	" " "	109 St. Martins Lane
<b>DRURY<sup>1</sup></b>			
1780	Successors to Nathaniel Jefferys, <i>q.v.</i>		
1777 <sup>2</sup>	Drury, Dru	Goldsmiths	Corner of Villiers St., Strand
1780	" & Son	"	32 Strand, London
1781-1787	" Dru, & Son	"	" "
1788	" & Son	"	" "
1789-1795	" Drury & Son	Goldsmiths & Sword- Cutlers	" "
1796-1826	" William	Goldsmiths & Sword- Cutlers (1826)	" "
1827-1829	" M. C. & Son	Goldsmiths, Silversmiths & Sword-Cutlers	" "
1830-1831	" D. & Sons	Silversmiths	" "
1832-1851	" George	Goldsmith & Cutler & Sword-Cutler (1843)	" "

<sup>1</sup> Drury was "Cutler to His Majesty". See sword No. 11 in *N.M.M.* <sup>2</sup> *L.G.*, p. 144, gives Drury, Drury (successor to Nathaniel Jefferys) Goldsmith (No. 32) Strand, corner of Villiers St. 1770 (Bankrupt) 1786, but the London Directories give as shown above.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
EGG (a)			
1780-1787	Egg, Durs	Gun-Mkr.	24 Princes St., Leicester Fields
1788-1789	" "	"	St. James's, Haymarket
1790	" "	Gunsmith to the Prince of Wales	1 Coventry St., Haymarket
1790-1797	" "	Gun-Mkr.	" "
1798-1805	" "	"	38 Haymarket
1799	" "	Gun-Mkr. to His Majesty	"
1806	" "	Gun-Mkr.	132 Strand, nr. Somerset House
1807-1818	" H.	"	" "
1819-1833	" Durs	"	1 Colonnade, Pall Mall
1834-1865	" "	"	4 Colonnade, 4 Pall Mall

#### EGG (b)

See Tatham & Egg

#### EGG (c)

1820-1841 <sup>1</sup>	Egg, Joseph	Gun & Patent Truss Mfr.	1 Piccadilly
1842-1875	" Charles & Henry	" " "	" "
1876-1880	" Henry William	" " "	and at 6 Holles St., Cavendish Sq.

<sup>1</sup> In 1840 successors to the late Joseph Manton & Sons.

#### EGG (d)

1840-1841	Egg, John	Gun-Mkr. & Sword-Cutler	10 Opera Arcade, Pall Mall
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#### ELKINGTON

	Successor in 1844 to Fearn, J. G., Jeweller & Sword-Cutler		
1840-1843	Elkington, Geo. Richards	Gold & Silver Ornaments Mfr.	74 Hatton Garden
1844-1887	Elkington, & Co.	Also Electro Platers & Gilders	22 Regent St.
1887		By Appt. to H.M., H.R.H. Prince of Wales & King of the Belgians	" "
1888-1935	" & Co. Ltd.	Goldsmiths & Silversmiths	" "
1936-1954	" "	" " "	136 Regent St.

Date	Name	Description	Address
ENGLISH			
1620-1660 & later <sup>1</sup>	English, Peter	Sword-Smith. Joined the factory at Hounslow with Benjamin Stone and others	Hounslow
See remarks under Stone, Benjamin			
<sup>1</sup> S.S.E., pp. 30 and 31. Account of the Hounslow sword-smiths. <i>E.A.A.</i> , p. 104.			
ESDAILE			
1767-1790	Esdaile, Sir James	Kt., Alderman & Merchant. Army Accoutrement-Mkr.	110 Bunhill Row
1791-1810	„ James, John & Joseph	Army Accoutrement-Mkrs.	„ „
1811-1821	Esdaile, J., J., J.,	„ „ „	„ „
1822-1833	„ James	„ „ „	„ „
ETTY			
See Bodley & Ety			
EVANS			
1771-1776	Evans, Evan	Woollen Draper & Salesman	8 George Yard, Lombard St.
1777-1778	„ „	Slopseller	134 Leadenhall St.
1779-1790	„ Passman & Co.	Sloppersellers	„ „
1791-1794	„ & Welch	„	„ „
1795	Succeeded by Welch and Stalker, <i>q.v.</i>		
FAYLE			
1766-1775	Fayle, Edward (also George & John)	Hatter & Sword-Cutler	48 Fleet St.
1772-1775	„ „	Hatter only	„ „
1768	Fayle, Edward	Hatter & Sword-Cutler at the Hat & Cross Daggers, near Serjeants' Inn in Fleet St. (No. 48). Sells all sorts of Hats, Gold & Silver Laces; Swords & Hangers, &c., Wholesale & Retail at the Lowest Prices <sup>1</sup>	
1760 <sup>2</sup>	Fayle, George		Wilderness Lane, Salisbury Court, Fleet St.
1768 <sup>2</sup>	„ Edward	Haft-Mkr.	„ „
1772 <sup>2</sup>	„ John	„	„ „
<sup>1</sup> <i>A.H.</i> in <i>N. &amp; Q.</i> , June 1940. <sup>2</sup> S.S.E., p. 121.			

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>FEARN (a)</b>			
1780-1796	Fearn, Samuel	Button-Seller	43 Lombard St.
1797-1798	" John	" "	" "
1799-1801	" Joseph	Jeweller & Toyman	" "
1802-1804	" "	Goldsmith	" "
1803	}	Jeweller & Sword-Cutler	" "
1805		to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales	
1806-1813	" "	Goldsmith & Jeweller to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and later to the Prince Regent	10 Cornhill
<b>FEARN (b)</b>			
1802-1804	Fearn, John George	Jeweller & Goldsmith	114 Strand
1804-1820	" " "	" "	73 Strand
1821-1823	" " "	" "	" & 18 Cornhill
1824-1834	" " "	" "	18 Cornhill
1835-1841	" " "	" "	" "
			& 22 Regent St.
1842-1843	" " "	Jeweller & Sword-Cutler	22 Regent St.
	Succeeded at 22 Regent St. by Elkington & Co., <i>q.v.</i>		
<b>FEESEY</b>			
1758-1759 <sup>1</sup>	Feesey	Silversmith. Sword-Cutler to H.M.	Pall Mall
<sup>1</sup> London Museum. 48.41/1. A silver hilted small-sword with "Colichemarde" blade by Feesey, Pall Mall. <i>c.</i> 1725. Silver sword hilt. <i>S.S.E.</i> , p. 72, and Fig. 40, p. 64c.			
<b>FIRMIN</b>			
1673-1677	Firmin, Thomas	Metal Button-Mkrs.	Three Kings Court, Lombard St.
1678-1762	No record		
1763-1768	Firmin, Samuel	Metal Button-Mkrs. to H.M.	Strand, opp. the New Church
1769-1794	" "	" " "	Near Somerset Ho.
1795-1796	" & Sons	" " "	153 Strand
1797-1811	" & Westall	" " "	"
1812-1814	" Philip	" " "	"
1815-1821	" & Langdale	" " "	" & 10 Clare Court, Drury Lane
1822-1828	" & Sons	" " "	" "

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
1829-1834	Firmin, P. & R.	Metal Button-Mkrs. to H.M.	153 Strand & also Whitehorse Yard
1835	„ & Sons	„ „ „	„ „
1836-1837	„ P. R. & S.	„ „ „	153 Strand & 13 Conduit St.
1838	„ Samuel & Sons	„ „ „	„ „
1838-1839	Firmin & King	Button-Mkrs. & Sword-Cutlers	„ „
1840-1844	„ Philip & Samuel	„ „ „	„ „
1845-1850	Firmin, Philip & Sons	Button, N. & M. Ornament Mfrs. & Sword-Cutlers to the Queen & Royal Family	„ „
1851-1874	Firmin & Sons	„ „ „	108/9 St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross
1875-1954	„ & Sons Ltd.	„ „ „	8 Cork St., London W.1

An example of a Firmin sword is M.R. 9614 in the R.U.S.I. Museum, Whitehall, made in 1846 for an Officer of the Hon. East India Co.'s Marine.

#### FISHER

1831-1878	Fisher, Charles	Gun-Mkr. & Sword-Cutler	8 Princes St., Leicester Sq., Soho
1879-1881	„ „	„ „ „	16 Wardour St.

#### FLIGHT (a)

This is properly a provincial firm, as it was originally established at Winchester, Hants, in the middle of the eighteenth century, but it has had an establishment in London for over fifty years, now the headquarters of the firm, and it has been included in the London list.

1750-1789	Flight, William	Tailor	Winchester
1790-1824	„ John	Tailor & Breeches-Mkr.	St. Thomas St., Winchester
1825-1835	„ William	Tailor & Mercer	123 High St., Winchester
1836-1851	„ William Pike	„ „	123 High St., Winchester, later 72 High St., Winchester
1852-1899	„ Frederick Wm.	Military Tailors	48 High St., Winchester, later 90 High St., Winchester
LONDON			
1900-1919	Flight, F. W. & Son	„ „	5 New Burlington St.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
1920-1950 <sup>1</sup>	Flights Ltd.	Military Tailors	4 New Burlington St.
1951-1954	„ „	„ „	97 New Bond St.

<sup>1</sup> In 1920 Flights became a limited company, with premises in London and Aldershot, and the Winchester establishment was given up. Branches were established at Camberley, Catterick Camp and Salisbury.

### FLIGHT (b)

This was a London tailoring firm of the Flight family, but having no business connection with that at Winchester.

1824-1832	Flight, C.	Tailor & Habit-Mkr.	17 Golden Sq.
1833-1836	„ „	„ „	14 St. James's St.
1837-1840	„ & Son	„ „	12 Park Place, St. James's
1841	„ & Christopher	„ „	„ „
1842-1849	„ Charles & Co.	„ „	32 Pall Mall
1850-1851	„ „ „	„ „	24 Sackville St.
1852-1854	„ „ „	„ „	9 Opera Arcade
1855	„ „ „	„ „	24 Jermyn St.
1856-1857	„ „ „	„ „	41 Great Pulteney St., Golden Sq.

### FOSTER (a)

	Successor to Bland, John, <i>q.v.</i>		
1788-1791	Bland & Foster	Cutlers	70 St. James's St., Pall Mall
1792-1797	Foster, Robert	Sword-Cutler	68 St. James's St., Pall Mall
1798-1799	„ Robert & Johnston, Richard	Sword-Cutler & Sword-Belt-Mkrs.	„ „

Then see Johnston, Richard, 68 St. James's St.

Bland & Foster were sword-cutlers and belt-makers to His Majesty and presumably Robert Foster and Richard Johnston carried on the honour.

### FOSTER (b)

1799-1803 <sup>1</sup>	Foster, John	Sword-Cutler	65 Fetter Lane, Fleet St.
1804-1807	„ Richard	„ „	66 Fetter Lane
1804-1807	„ Thomas	Sword-Cutler & Jeweller	65 Fetter Lane
		Working Jeweller	
1808-1810	„ Thomas	„ „	18 Castle St., Holborn

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
Also:			
1797-1803	Foster, John	Goldsmith & Jeweller	1 Bartletts Passage, Holborn
1804-1816	„ E.	„ „	32 Bartletts Passage, Holborn
1 Sir James Mann gives:—			
1792-1800	Foster, John	Sword-Cutler	65 Fetter Lane, Fleet St.

## FOX

	Successor to Pitter & Fox, <i>q.v.</i>		
1829-1832	Fox, Benjamin	Gold & Silver Lacemen	26 Bedford St., Covent Garden
1833	Succeeded by C. & T. Lonsdale, <i>q.v.</i>		

## FRANCILLON

	Succeeded Cripps, John, <i>q.v.</i>		
1781-1789	Cripps & Francillon	Jewellers	43 Friday St.
1790-1816	„ „	„	24 Norfolk St., Strand

## FRISBEE<sup>1</sup>

1792	Frisbee & Storr	Plate Workers	Cock Lane, Snow Hill
1792	„ „	„ „	Church St., Soho
1792	„ „	„ „	Air St., Piccadilly
1795	„ „	„ „	Cow Lane, Snow Hill
1796	„ „	„ „	Dean St., Soho
	Succeeded by Rundell & Bridge, <i>q.v.</i>		

<sup>1</sup> L.G. p. 250.

## FRITH

1776-1777 <sup>1</sup>	Frith, Ralph	Silversmith
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<sup>1</sup> S.S.E., Fig. 47, p. 64d. Silver sword hilt.

## FROST

1817 <sup>1</sup>	Frost & Son	Sword-Cutler	11 Air St., Piccadilly
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<sup>1</sup> S.S.E., p. 121.



<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>FRY</b>			
1760 <sup>1</sup>	Successor to Mr. Holden Fry, Daniel	Hatter & Sword-Cutler	At ye Two Eagles in Ludgate St.
<sup>1</sup> S.O.L.S., p. 96. Also N. & Q., Vol. 178, 1940, p. 390.			
<b>FURLONG</b>			
1835-1838	Furlong, Nicholas	Gun-Mfr. & Sword-Cutler	124 Cock Hill, Ratcliff
1839-1840	" "	" " "	112 High St., Shadwell
<b>GAMESON</b>			
1830	Successors to Lacy, John G., <i>q.v.</i> Gameson & Williams	Gun-Mkrs.	67 Threadneedle St.
1831-1833	" & Co.	"	" "
1834	Succeeded by Williams, Joseph, <i>q.v.</i>		
<b>GARDEN</b>			
1793-1819	Garden, John	Army Accoutrement-Mkr.	203 Piccadilly
1820-1823	" & Stratton	" " "	" "
1824-1826	" "	" " "	200 Piccadilly
1827-1850	" Hugh	Army Accoutrement-Mkr. & Saddler	" "
1862	" Robert S.	Army Accoutrement-Mkr. & Sword-Cutler	29 Piccadilly
1880	" & Son	" " "	200 Piccadilly
1890	" Robert S.	" " "	" "
<b>GAUNT</b>			
1919	Successors to Edward Thurkle & George Thurkle, <i>q.v.</i> Gaunt J. R. & Son Ltd. (late Edward Thurkle) Est. 200 years	Sword-Cutlers	60 Conduit St.
1920-1924	Gaunt, J. R. & Son Ltd.	" "	" "
1925-1940	" " "	" "	2 New Burlington St. & Warston Parade, Birmingham
1941-1954	" " "	" "	5 Warwick St., W.1
<b>GERRARD</b>			
See Wakelin & Gerrard			

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>GIEVES, LTD.</b>			
<i>See Portsmouth List</i>			
1903-1906	Gieve, J., & Sons Ltd.	Naval Outfitters, Tailoring & Hosiery Experts	21 George St., Hanover Sq.
1907-1911	Gieve, Matthews & Seagrove, Ltd.	" " "	" "
1912-1919	Gieves Ltd.	" " "	65 South Molton St.
1920-1941	" "	" " "	21 Old Bond St.
1942-1946	" "	" " "	80 Piccadilly
1947-1954	" "	" " "	27 Old Bond St.

### GILBERT

Successors to Jeffreys & Gilbert, <i>q.v.</i>			
1802-1805	Gilbert, Jeffreys & Co.	Goldsmiths & Jewellers	20 Cockspur St.
1806-1808	Gilbert, Philip	Goldsmith & Jeweller	36 Cockspur St.
1809-1828	" "	" " "	20 Cockspur St.
1829-1831	" "	" " "	5 St. James's Sq.

### GILL

Before 1799 at Birmingham from 1774

1799-1805	Gill, Thomas	Sword-Cutler	22 Norfolk St., Strand
1806-1808	" T. & I.	Sword & Gun Mfrs.	83 St. James's St.
1809-1816	" Thomas	Sword-Cutler & Gun-Mkr.	" "
1817-1818	" Harry & Co.	" " "	6 Princes St., Leicester Sq.
1819	" T.	Sword-Cutler	8 Castle St., Leicester Sq.

### GILLOT (or Gillott) (a)

1828-1840	Gillott, George	Tailor & Draper	36 Strand
1841-1852	Gillott, George & William Henry	Tailors	"
1853-1868	Gillott Brothers & Hasell	"	"

In 1868 the Gillott Bros. parted company to become (a) and (b)

1869-1940	Gillott & Hasell	Tailors	2 New Burlington St.
1941-1954	" "	"	16a Grafton St., W.1

(b) *See Gillott, George Henry*

Messrs. Gillott & Hasell are the possessors of an example of the first Admiralty Regulation pattern Midshipman's Dirk of 1856, in its original condition complete with dirk-knot. This must be an unique specimen.

Date	Name	Description	Address
<b>GILLOTT (b)</b>			
Previous to 1869 <i>see</i> Gillott, George (a)			
1869-1882	Gillott, George Henry	Naval Tailor	18 Princes St., Hanover Sq., W.
	(son of the late George Gillot of 36 Strand)		
1883-1884	Gillott, George Henry		6 Princes St.
	(late Gillott & Brewster)		
1885-1889	Gillott, George Henry	Tailor	2 Princes St., Hanover Sq., W.
<b>GLENNY</b>			
<i>See</i> Thresher & Glenny			
<b>GOLDNEY</b>			
	Successors to Neild, <i>q.v.</i>		
1795 <sup>1</sup>	Goldneys, late Neild	Jewellers & Goldsmiths. Sword-Cutler to the Prince of Wales	4 St. James's St.
1795-1809	Goldney, T. & S.	Goldsmiths & Jewellers	" "
1810-1829	" Thomas	" " "	" "
1825-1829	" "	Goldsmiths to the Royal Family	
<sup>1</sup> L.G., p. 161 gives:—			
1791-1827	Goldney, Thomas (late James Neild)	Jeweller & Goldsmith	4 St. James's St., near the Royal Palace
<b>GOSS</b>			
1833-1840	Goss, Charles	Sword-Cutlers & Dirk Mfrs. Sword-Belt-Mkr.	35 Brownlow St., Drury Lane
1841	Succeeded by Oakden, Charles, <i>q.v.</i>		
<b>GRAY</b>			
1796-1798	Gray, Thomas	Jeweller & Sword-Cutler	42 Sackville St.
1799	" "	" " "	41 Sackville Street
1800-1801	" & Constable	" " "	" "
1802-1818	" Thomas	" " "	" "
<b>GREENSILL</b>			
1778	Greensill, Joseph	Jeweller & Cutler	36 Strand
1779-1790	" "	" "	35 Strand
1780-1800	" Edward	" "	34 Strand
1791-1800	" Joseph	Jeweller & Goldsmith	35 Strand
	Succeeded by Salter, John, <i>q.v.</i>		

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>GRIFFIN</b>			
1795-1798	Griffin & Adams	Goldsmiths & Jewellers	17 Ludgate St.
1799-1828	" "	" " "	76 Strand
1835-1839	Adams, John M.	" " "	"
		In 1802 Sword-Cutler to H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence	
<b>GUNBY</b>			
See Osborn & Gunby			
<b>GUTHRIE</b>			
	Successor to Hunter & Guthrie, <i>q.v.</i>		
1863-1889	Guthrie, Thomas Anstey	Army Tailors	12 Cork St., Bond St.
1890-1924	Guthrie & Valentine	" "	" "
1925-1929	" "	" "	46 Albemarle St.
1930-1943	" "	" "	17 Sackville St.
1944-1954	" "	" "	16 Sackville St.
<b>HALL (a)</b>			
See Richards & Hall			
<b>HALL (b)</b>			
1827	Hall, James	Sword-Cutler	17 White Horse Yard, Drury Lane
<b>HAMBURGER</b>			
1812-1826	Hamburger & Co.	Gold & Silver Lacemen & Gold Lace Mfrs.	30 King St., Covent Garden
1827-1828	Hamburger, Har- wood & Co.	" " "	" "
From 1831	" " "	Gold & Silver Lacemen to the King	" "
From 1837	" " "	Gold & Silver Lacemen to H.M. & Prince Albert	" "
1840-1870	Hamburger, Rogers & Co.	Gold & Silver Lacemen to H.M. & Prince Albert	30 King St., Covent Garden
1870	Succeeded by Rogers, Wm. & John, but the business thereafter carried on under the old name as		
1871-1917	Hamburger, Rogers & Co.	Army & Navy Outfitters & Contractors	30 King St., Covent Garden
In 1918 the firm became Rogers & Co. Ltd., <i>q.v.</i> , and moved to 8 New Burlington St.			

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>HARKER</b>			
<i>See Makepeace &amp; Harker</i>			
<b>HARPER</b>			
1785-1832	Harper, Thomas <sup>1</sup>	Goldsmith & Jeweller (Working Goldsmith)	207 Fleet St.
1833	" "	" " "	1 Featherstone Buildings, Holborn

<sup>1</sup> Presentation sword by City of London to Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood. Gold hilt and gold  
loquets and chape. 1806.

<b>HART</b>			
1834	Hart, Brien	Tailor	34 Pall Mall
1835-1886	" Henry	Army Clothier & Accoutrement-Mkr.	26 Pall Mall
1887-1890	" Henry & Co.	" "	" "

**HARWOOD**  
*See Hamburger, Harwood & Co.*

**HASELL**  
*See Gillott & Hasell*

<b>HAWKES</b>			
1788-1796	Hawkes, Thomas	Cap-Mkr., Hatter & Helmet-Mkr.	17 Piccadilly
1797-1809	" "	" "	24 Piccadilly
1800	" "	Army Accoutrement-Mkr.	" "
1805	" "	Military Cap & Hat-Mkr.	" "
1807	" "	Cap-Mkrs. to Their Majesties, the Prince of Wales & Royal Family. Hatters, Helmet & Accoutrement-Mkrs.	" "
1810-1820	" T., Moseley & Co.	Military Cap-Mkrs.	22 Piccadilly
1821-1822	Hawkes, Moseley	Military Cap & Hat-Mkrs.	14 Piccadilly

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
1823-1829	Hawkes, Moseley	Cap-Mkrs. to His Majesty, Helmet Army Cap & Accoutrement-Mkrs. & Hatters to T.R.H. the Dukes of York, Cumberland & Cambridge & the Prince Leopold	14 Piccadilly
1830-1854	„ „	Ditto, except Duke of York omitted	„ „
1832	„ „	Ditto, except Prince Leopold omitted	„ „
1862-1890	„ & Co.	„ „	„ „
1891-1954	„ & Co. Ltd.	Military Tailors	1 Savile Row, W.1

#### HAYNES

(1780-1789	Kentish & Haynes)		
1790-1820	Haynes & Kentish	Jewellers & Goldsmiths	18 Cornhill
Previous to 1790	see Kentish, John	& Kentish & Haynes	

#### HAYGOOD

also given as Hawgood & Howgood

1681	Haygood	Sword-Cutler	Removed from the Rain Deer, over against Bedford House, near the Savoy
1685	„	Sword-Cutler to the Ordnance Office	Charing Cross, Top of Whitehall
1690	„	At the sign of the King Charles II's Head	
			(Advt. in <i>London Gazette</i> , 13 January, 1690)
1682	He gave evidence in the Konigsmark case when Thomas Thynne (Tom of Ten Thousand) was murdered in Pall Mall. He sold the horseman's sword which formed part of the arsenal of weapons worn by the Polonian Borosky, who killed Thynne, and it cost 10/-. Hanson, the Count's secretary, who bought the sword, was much annoyed when it was not ready at the stated time. "It was no way to treat a gentleman," he told the Court at the trial in the Old Bailey. <i>J.D.A.</i>		

#### HEBBERD

1824-1826	Hebberd, J.	Sword-Cutler & Mfr. of Military Ornaments & Helmets	8 Air St., Piccadilly
1827-1828	„ J. & Co.	„ „ „	„ „

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
1829-1832	Hebberd, J.	Sword-Cutler, &c.	8 Air St., Piccadilly
1833-1854	„ Isaac	Sword-Cutler & Military Ornament Mkr.	„ „
1854	Succeeded by Charles Reeves, <i>q.v.</i>		

## HEBBERT

1814-1823	Hebbert & Hume	Helmet, Cap & Accoutrement-Mkrs.	30 & 33 Princes St., Leicester Sq.
1824-1827	„ „	„ „ „ and to T.R.H. the Dukes of Cambridge and Gloucester	„ „
1828	„ „	„ „ „	35 Princes St.
1829	„ „	„ „ „	8 Pall Mall East
1830-1849	„ Charles	„ also Army Clothiers	„ „
1850	„ & Co.	„ „ „	„ „

## HENDY

Before 1721	Hendy, Thomas	Sword-Cutler	London
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*N. & Q.*, Vol. 177, 16 December, 1939. (Ans. to query Vol. 177, p. 351):

### *Swordsmiths in London*

In an indenture-tripartite conveyance of Lady Place, Norton-under-Hill, Inkberrow, Co. Worcester, date 26 August, 1721, mention is made of Hester Hendy of St. Saviours, Southwark, widow, sister and one of the legatees of John Wellins, and also admonitrix of her late son, Walter Hendy deceased, one of the legatees of Thomas Hendy of London, sword-cutler.

William Bradbrooke,  
Sutton Courtenay.

## HERBERT

	Successor to Tyler, E., & Co., <i>q.v.</i>		
1855-1875	Herbert, Boys & Co.	Gold & Silver Lacemen	26 Bedford St., Covent Garden
1876-1921	„ George & Co.	„ „ „	„ „
1922-1925	Herbert & Co.	„ „ „	31 Carnaby St.
1926-1948	„ „	„ „ „	31 Fauberts Place, Regent St.
1948-1954	„ „ (amalgamated with Pitt & Co.)	Button Mfrs.	31 Maddox St.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>HIDE</b>			
1702	Hide, Francis <sup>1</sup>	Sword-Cutler	Over against the Royal Exchange
<sup>1</sup> Advt. for stolen silver hilt. <i>J.D.A.</i>			
<b>HILL (a)</b>			
1702	Hill, John <sup>1</sup>	Sword-Cutler	Cutlers Arms, Princes St.
<sup>1</sup> Notice of removal from behind the Royal Exchange. <i>Daily Courant</i> . October 1702. <i>J.D.A.</i>			
<b>HILL (b)</b>			
1790-1799	Hill, Charles	Silversmith	3 Charing Cross
1799	" "	Goldsmith	" "
1800-1809	" & Yardley	"	" "
1810-1813	" J. & Yardley	"	" "
<b>HILL (c)</b>			
1745 <sup>1</sup>	Turner, Walter Hill, Richard; & Pitter, Robert	Lacemen	At ye White Hart in the Strand near Charing Cross
1762-1779 <sup>2</sup>	Hill, Richard & Pitter, Thomas	Gold & Silver Lace Mfrs.	3 Strand
1780-1794	Hill, Thomas, Pitter & Son	" " "	"
1795	Succeeded by Pitter, T., & Son, <i>q.v.</i>		
<sup>1</sup> <i>S.O.L.S.</i> , pp. 109 & 110. <sup>2</sup> <i>N. &amp; Q.</i> , 6/1940. Vol. 179.			
<b>HILL (d)</b>			
1823-1832	Hill, John	Gun & Pistol-Mkr., & Sword-Cutler	168 Tooley St., Borough
1833-1857	" "	" "	76 Tooley St.
<b>HILL (e)</b>			
1842-1844	Hill, Henry	Tailor	14 Little Portland St., Oxford St.
1845-1849	" "	"	53 York St., Westminster
1850-1855	" "	Military Tailor	3 Old Bond St.
1855	" "	By Special Appt. to H.M. the Queen	" "
1856-1889	" Bros.	" " "	" "
1890-1922	" "	" " "	3 & 4 Old Bond St.



<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
1903	Hill, Bros.	By Appt. to H.M. the King	3 & 4 Old Bond St.
1923-1929	" (London) Ltd.	" " "	" "
1930-1938	" " "	" " "	26 Bruton St.
1939-1954	" " "	" " "	37 & 38 Savile Row
1939	Incorporated in Henry Poole & Co. Ltd., <i>q.v.</i>		

#### HILLMAN (or Hilman)

1690 <sup>1</sup>	Hilman	Sword-Cutler	Bond St.
1760 <sup>2</sup>	Hillman, John	" "	At the Flaming Sword, New Bond St., nr. Hanover Sq.
1764 <sup>3</sup>	" "	" "	" "
1765 <sup>4</sup>	" "	" "	" "

<sup>1</sup> *E.A.A.*, p. 101 and 102. Small-sword about 1690. No. 509 in the 1904 Catalogue of the Armoury at Windsor Castle. <sup>2</sup> Sword by John Hillman in Scott Collection, Glasgow, left to Glasgow Corporation. *J.D.A.* <sup>3</sup> *S.S.E.*, p. 121. *J.D.A.* <sup>4</sup> *S.O.L.S.*, p. 60. *A.H.* has a bill dated 1764 for sword-knots and slings.

#### HOLDEN

1760 <sup>1</sup>	Holden	Hatter & Sword-Cutler	At ye Two Eagles in Ludgate St.
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<sup>1</sup> Succeeded 1760 by Daniel Fry. *S.O.L.S.*

#### HOLLYER

See Williamson & Hollyer

#### HOPKINS

1620-1660 <sup>1</sup> and later	Hopkins, Recerdus	Sword-Smith	Hounslow
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Joined the factory at Hounslow with Benjamin Stone and others

See remarks under Stone, Benjamin

<sup>1</sup> *S.S.E.*, pp. 30 and 31. Account of the Hounslow sword-smiths. *E.A.A.*, p. 104.

#### HOPPIE (or Hoppe)

1620-1660 and later <sup>1</sup>	Hoppie, Johannes	Sword-Smith	Hounslow
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From Solingen, Germany and settled in Hounslow with other Germans

See remarks under Kennet, and Benjamin Stone

<sup>1</sup> *S.S.E.*, pp. 30 and 31. Account of the Hounslow sword-smiths. *E.A.A.*, p. 104.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
HUDSON 1568, 22 January <sup>1</sup>	Hudson, Michael	Sword-Cutler. Supplied swords to the Drapers' Company for the French War and defence of Calais, August 1557-January 1558	

<sup>1</sup> *H.D.C.*, Vol. II, p. 411. Appendix XXII.

## HUME

See Hebbert & Hume

## HUNT (a)

See Potts & Hunt

## HUNT (b)

	Successors to Storr & Mortimer, <i>q.v.</i>		
1854-1910	Hunt & Roskell	Goldsmiths, Silversmiths & Jewellers to H.M.	156 New Bond St.
1910-1922	" "	" " "	23 Old Bond St.
1923-1954	" "	" " "	25 Old Bond St.

## HUNTER

1854	Hunter, George N. & Co.	Army Tailors	12 Cork St., Bond St.
1855-1862	Hunter & Guthrie	" "	" "
1863	Succeeded by Guthrie, Thomas Anstey, <i>q.v.</i>		

## HUNTSMAN

	Successor to John Walker Taylor, <i>q.v.</i>		
1864-1897	Huntsman, Henry	Tailor	126 New Bond St.

## HURT

	Successor to Thomas Chesson, <i>q.v.</i> <sup>1</sup>		
1745-1755	Hurt, Henry	Goldsmith & Toyman	St. Paul's Church- yard
1755-1758 <sup>2</sup>	" "	" " "	At the Golden Sal- mon, 32 Ludgate Hill

Succeeded by Thead & Pickett, *q.v.*

<sup>1</sup> *A.H.* gives Hurt as successor to Thomas Chesson (c. 1755), but the *Complete Guide* for 1760 (Hitch & Baldwin) gives Chesson at Ludgate Hill in 1760, and Hurt drops out after 1758. <sup>2</sup> *L.G.*, p. 180. *S.O.L.S.*, p. 76.

## IRONSIDE

1708-1709	Ironside, Edmund <sup>1</sup>	London
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<sup>1</sup> *S.S.E.*, p. 64a. Fig. 34. Silver sword hilt.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>JEFFERYS (a) (also Jefferies)</b>			
1763 <sup>1</sup>	Jefferies, Daniel	Cutler to His Majesty	Strand
1765-1768	Jefferys, Thomas	Toyman & Cutler	Charing Cross
1769-1777 <sup>2</sup>	" "	Goldsmith & Jeweller & Cutler	Cockspur St., near Charing Cross
1778-1794	" & Jones	" " "	" "
1795-1797	" Jones & Gilbert	Goldsmiths, Jewellers & Cutlers to the King	20 Cockspur St.
1798-1801	Jefferys & Gilbert	" " "	" "
1802-1805	Gilbert, Jefferys & Co.	Goldsmiths, Jewellers & Cutlers	" "
1805	Succeeded by Gilbert, Philip, <i>q.v.</i>		
<sup>1</sup> U.D. (N.M.M., Sword 55. Jeffery. Cutler to His Majesty. Strand.)			
<sup>2</sup> L.G., p. 183, gives:—			
1765-1777	Jefferys, Thomas	Goldsmith & Jeweller	Cockspur St., near Charing Cross
<b>JEFFERYS (b)</b>			
1768-1779 <sup>1</sup>	Jefferys, Nathaniel	Goldsmith	32 Strand, Corner of Villiers St.
1780	Succeeded by Drury & Son, <i>q.v.</i>		
<sup>1</sup> L.G., p. 183 gives 1768-1773.			
<b>JEFFERYS (c)</b>			
1784-1789 <sup>1</sup>	Jefferys, Nathaniel, Jnr.	Goldsmith & Jeweller	22 Piccadilly
1790-1798	Jefferys, Nathaniel	Goldsmith & Jeweller to the Duke of York	70 Piccadilly
1801	" "	Silversmith	34 Pall Mall
<sup>1</sup> L.G., p. 183 gives:—			
1784-1793	Jefferys, Nathaniel, Jnr.		70 Piccadilly, corner of Dover St.
1796	" "		71 Piccadilly
1802	Jefferys, Nathaniel.		34 Pall Mall
<b>JEFFERYS (d)</b>			
1786-1789 <sup>1</sup>	Jefferys & Compy.	Working Goldsmiths & Jewellers	91 Fleet St.
1790-1798	" Henry & Co.	" " "	96 Fleet St.
<sup>1</sup> L.G., p. 183 gives:			

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
1790-1793	Jefferys, Henry & Co.	Goldsmiths, Jewellers & Cutlers	96 Fleet St.
1796	" " "	" " "	Great Knife Case, 91 Fleet St.

### JEFFERYS (c)

1790-1796<sup>1</sup> Jefferys, George<sup>2</sup> Goldsmith & Jeweller 76 Strand

<sup>1</sup> L.G., p. 183. Sword No. 55. *N.M.M.*, Jeffery, Cutler to His Majesty. Strand. <sup>2</sup> *H.C.C.*, Vol. II, p. 278. George Jefferys. Master of the Cutlers' Company, 1796. Warden, 1794 and 1795.

### JENCKES

1620-1660 Jenckes, Joseph Sword-Smith Hounslow  
and later<sup>1</sup>

From Solingen, Germany, and settled in Hounslow with other Germans  
See remarks under Kennet, and Stone, Benjamin

<sup>1</sup> *S.S.E.*, pp. 30 and 31. Account of the Hounslow sword-smiths. *E.A.A.*, p. 104.

### JENNINGS

1685<sup>1</sup> Jennings, Henry Sword-Cutler. Master of  
1686<sup>2</sup> the Cutlers' Company

<sup>1</sup> *S.S.E.*, opp. p. 64. Fig. 33. Silver hilt by Henry Jennings. <sup>2</sup> *H.C.C.*, p. 277.

### JOHNSON (a)

1826 Johnson, Thomas Sword-Cutler 44 Stanhope St.,  
Clare Market  
1827-1828 " " " " 41 Stanhope St.  
1829-1840 " " " " 39 Stanhope St.

### JOHNSON (b)

1830-1844 Johnson, Henry Sword-Cutler & Military 13 Archer St.,  
Ornament-Mkr. Great Windmill St.  
1845 Succeeded by Lilly, John, *q.v.*

### JOHNSON (c)

1830 Johnson, Henry Military Feather Mfr. 4 Warwick St.,  
Golden Sq.  
1831-1834 " J. & Son Military Feather & Hair 4 Great Vine St.,  
Plume-Mkrs. Regent St.  
1835-1840 " " " " " "  
1835-1840 " Henry Sword-Cutler & Military " "  
Ornament-Mkr.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
1841-1858	Johnson, John & Son	Military Feather & Hair Plume-Mkrs.	Regent Street
1859-1868	„ „	„ „ „	42 Gerrard St.
JOHNSTON (a)			
1792-1793	Johnston, J.	Sword-Cutler & Hard- wareman	8 Newcastle St., Strand
1794-1800	„ Joshua, Snr.	Working Sword-Cutler	„ „
1794-1800	Johnston, Richard & Joshua	Wholesale Hardwaremen	„ „
1801	Johnston, Joshua, Snr.	Working Sword-Cutler	„ „
1801	Johnston, Joshua, Jnr.	Wholesale Hardwareman	„ „
1802-1803	Johnston, J.	Sword-Cutler	„ „
1804-1825	„ J. W. & T.	Working Sword-Cutlers	„ „
1809-1815	„ W. & T. J.	„ „ „	(from 1806) 12 Newcastle St., Strand
1826-1839	„ Joshua	„ „ „	„ „

#### JOHNSTON (b)

	Successor of { Bland & Foster, <i>q.v.</i> <sup>1</sup> Foster, Robert, at same address, <i>q.v.</i>		
1798-1799	Johnston, Richard & Foster, Robert	Sword-Cutlers	68 St. James's St.
1798	Johnston, Richard	Sword-Cutler to His Majesty	„ „
1800-1840	„ Richard <sup>2</sup>	Sword-Cutler & Belt-Mkr. to H.M. Army Accoutre- ment & Gun-Mkr.	„ „
1840-1847	„ James	„ „ „	„ „

<sup>1</sup> Bland & Foster were sword-cutlers and belt-makers to His Majesty, and the honour was carried on by R. Johnston. <sup>2</sup> *H.C.C.*, Vol. II, p. 278. Richard Johnstone, Master of the Cutlers' Company. Warden, 1819 and 1820, as Richd. Johnston.

#### JONES

	Successor to Lambert, Brown & Co.		
1859-1886	Jones, Wm. & Co.	Gold Lacemen & Em- broiderers & Sword-Cutlers	236 Regent St.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>JOVER</b>			
1783-1792	Jover & Son	Gun-Mkrs.	337 Oxford St.
1793-1794	„ William, Jnr.	„	67 New Bond St.
1795	„ & Son	„	65 New Bond St.

<b>JYKER</b>			
1558	Jyker, John	Sword-Cutler. Supplied	
22 January <sup>1</sup>		swords and daggers to the	
		Drapers' Company for the	
		French War and defence of	
		Calais. August 1557-January	
		1558	

<sup>1</sup> *H.D.C.*, Vol. II. Appendix XXII, p. 411.

<b>KENNET (Kindt)</b>			
1620-1660	Kennet, John	Sword-Smith	Hounslow
and later <sup>1</sup>	(Kindt, Johann)		
From Solingen, Germany, was naturalised and settled in England			

The Hounslow factory did much for the Parliamentary forces. Good examples of Kennet's work are still to be seen and Sir Guy Laking refers specially to one dated 1655 in Mr. Fenton's collection. *E.A.A.*, p. 104.

<sup>1</sup> *S.S.E.*, p. 30-31. An account of the Hounslow sword-smiths.

<b>KENTISH</b>			
1748 <sup>1</sup>	Kentish, John	Goldsmith, Jeweller & Toyman	Johnsons Court, Fleet St.
1758-1775	„ „	Goldsmith & Sword-Cutler (1762)	At ye Star, corner of Pope's Head Alley, Cornhill
1776-1779	„ & Turner	Goldsmiths & Sword-Cutlers	18 Cornhill
1780-1789	„ & Haynes	Goldsmiths & Jewellers	„ „
1790-1820	Haynes & Kentish	„ „ „	„ „

<sup>1</sup> *L.G.*, p. 187. All other dates from the London Directories. *S.O.L.S.*, p. 76. *N. & Q.*, Vol. 177, December, 1939, p. 406. Notes by *A.H.*

<b>KERSILL</b>			
1749-1772 <sup>1</sup>	Kersill, William	Plate-Worker & Silver-Hilter	Gutter Lane
1772-1777	„ „	„ „	21 Aldersgate St.

*J.D.A.* "His mark crops up on some swords made by Kentish of Pope's Head Alley. A silver-hilter not a sword-cutler." *S.S.E.*, p. 64b. Fig. 39. Sword with English silver hilt by William Kersill, mounted by Charles Bibb. 1758-1759.

<sup>1</sup> *L.G.*, p. 188.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
KING (a)			
1808	King, Thomas	Military Warehouse	51 Parliament St., Westminster
1809-1818	" "	Army & Navy Tailor & Military Warehouse	22 Charing Cross
1819-1829	" "	" " "	" "
KING (b)			
1838-1839	Firmin & King	Button-Mkrs. & Sword-Cutlers	153 Strand & 13 Conduit St.
<i>See Firmin</i>			
KING (c)			
1840-1842	King & Preston (b)	Button & Accoutrement Mfrs. & Sword-Cutlers	33 George St., Hanover Sq.
In 1843 succeeded by Smith, Wm. & Co., <i>q.v.</i>			
KNUBLEY			
1786-1787	Knubley, John	Sword-Cutler	11 Charing Cross
1788-1789	" "	Sword-Cutler & Gun-Mkr.	" "
1790-1793	" "	" " "	" "
		Patent Pistol Warehouse	
1794-1799	" "	Sword-Cutler & Gun-Mkr.	7 Charing Cross
1800	Mallet (or Malet) (late Knubley)	" " "	" "
<i>See Mallet, John, successor at 7 Charing Cross</i>			
LACY			
Before 1809 <i>see</i> Bennett & Lacy			
1810-1815	Lacy, J. D.	Sword-Cutler & Gunsmith	67 Threadneedle St.
1813	" John George	" " "	" "
1816-1826	" & Witton	Gun-Mkrs. Wholesale Sword-Cutlers	63 Fenchurch St.
In 1826-1827 seem to have stopped as Sword-Cutlers			
1827-1828	Lacy & Co.	Wholesale Gun-Mkrs.	" "
1829	" & Witton	" " "	" "
1830-1835	" "	Gun-Mfrs.	13 Camomile St.
1836-1837	" & Reynolds	"	16 Camomile St.
1838-1853	" "	Gun-Mkrs.	21 Great St. Helen's, City
1854	Succeeded by Witton, David Wm., <i>q.v.</i>		

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>LAMBERT</b>			
1831-1835	Lambert & Co.	Gold & Silver Lacemen	236 Regent St.
1836-1839	„ & Brown	Gold Lacemen & Embroiderers	„ „
1840-1858	„ Brown & Co.	„ „ & Sword-Cutlers	„ „
1859	Succeeded by Jones, Wm. & Co., <i>q.v.</i>		
<b>LANGDALE</b>			
1815-1821	Firmin & Langdale	Button Sellers	153 Strand, 10 Clare Court, Drury Lane
After 1821 <i>See</i> Firmin & Sons			
<b>LANGFORD</b>			
1767-1797	Langford, Thomas	Hatter & Sword-Cutler	50 Fleet St.
<i>A.H. gives:</i>			
<i>c.</i> 1740	Langford, Nicholas	Haberdasher of hatts & Sword-Cutler	At the Angel & Oxford Armes near Salsbury Court in Fleet St.
<i>N. &amp; Q., 1 June, 1940, Vol. 178. S.S.E., p. 121:—</i>			
1740	Langford, Nicholas	Haberdasher of hatts & Sword-Cutler	Fleet St.
1768-1793	„ Thomas	Hatter & Sword-Cutler	50 Fleet St.
<i>S.S.E., p. 122:—</i>			
1776	Langford, Thomas	Renter Warden Cutlers' Company	
<i>J.D.A.:—</i> “I have a very fine sword by Thomas Langford with a hilt by Matthew Boulton of Birmingham and can hardly think that the work was done elsewhere than in Fleet Street.”			
<b>LAWSON</b>			
<i>c.</i> 1790	Lawson, James <sup>1</sup>	Hatter & Sword-Cutler	234 Strand, 3 doors from Devereux Court
<i>c.</i> 1800	„ „	„ „ „	181 Strand, near Norfolk St.

<sup>1</sup> Information by *J.D.A.* in notes in letter 21 April, 1949.



<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>LE GASSICK</b>			
	Successor to Davidson, Thomas, <i>q.v.</i>		
1845-1857	Le Gassick	Military Tailor	12 Cork St., Bond St.
In 1854 joined by Hunter, George & Co. and succeeded by them in 1858, <i>q.v.</i>			
<b>LILLY</b>			
	Successor to Johnson, Henry (c), <i>q.v.</i>		
1845-1863	Lilly, John	Sword-Cutler & Military Accoutrements Mfr.	13 Archer St., Haymarket, and in Birmingham, <i>q.v.</i>
	Succeeded by Rowley, Charles, <i>q.v.</i>		

<b>LINCOLN</b>			
1813-1820	Lock & Lincoln	Hatters	6 St. James's St.
See Lock, G. J.			

<b>LOCK</b>			
1759-1779	Lock, James	Hatter	St. James's St.
1780-1794	„ „	„	6 St. James's St.
1795-1812	„ & James	Hatters	„ „
1813-1820	„ & Lincoln	„	„ „
1821-1829	„ G. J. (George James)	„	„ „
1830-1850	Lock, J. & G. (James & George)	„	„ „
1851-1927	Lock, James & Co.	„	„ „
1928-1954	„ „ „ Ltd.	„	„ „

<b>LONGDON</b>			
1736	Longdon, Edward	Laceman	Lombard St.
1738 <sup>1</sup>	„ „	„	„ „
1744	„ „	„	„ „
Succeeded in 1784 by Bodley & Etty, <i>q.v.</i>			

<sup>1</sup> S.O.L.S., p. 109:—1738. Edward Longdon at the Bellows and Ball over against George Yard in Lombard Street.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>LONGMAN</b>			
1852-1853 <sup>1</sup>	Longman, John & Richard	Engravers, Jewellers & Silversmiths	1 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall
	Strongitharm, John	Engraver	"
1856-1876 <sup>2</sup>	Longman, John & Richard & Strongitharm	Engravers, Jewellers & Silversmiths	"
1877-1920	" "	" "	"
1921-1934	" "	" "	1 Albemarle St.
1935-1954	" "	" "	13 Dover St., W.1
<i>See also</i> Widdowson & Veale			

<sup>1</sup> In 1852 entered into partnership with Strongitharm, John, Engraver, and the combined business carried on at 1 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall. <sup>2</sup> In 1876 amalgamated with Widdowson & Veale, goldsmiths and sword-cutlers, *q.v.*, of 73 Strand, who (1910) moved to 1 Waterloo Place, where the combined businesses were carried on concurrently.

## LONSDALE

1784-1787	Lonsdale, Thomas	Gold & Silver Laceman	35 Bedford St., Covent Garden
1788-1799	" "	" " "	32 King St. Covent Garden
1800-1805	" & Son	" " "	" "
1806-1810	" Thomas	Gold Laceman	" "
1811-1831	" "	Gold & Silver Laceman to the King	" "
1832	" Charles & Thomas	" " "	" "
1833-1834	Lonsdale, C. T. (late Pitter & Fox)	" " "	26 Corner of Bedford St., Covent Garden
1835-1845	Lonsdale & Tyler	" " "	" "
1846	Tyler & Rogers, <i>q.v.</i>		

## LOXHAM

1740-1754	Loxham, William	Hatter & Sword-Cutler	Corner of St. Swithin's Alley, Cornhill (also given of Sweeting's)
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<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
1742 <sup>1</sup>	Loxham, William	Master of the Cutlers' Company	Corner of St. Swithin's Alley, Cornhill (also given of Sweeting's) 88 Cornhill
1755-1782	„ William & Edward	Hatter & Sword-Cutler	
1758 <sup>1</sup>	„ Edward	Master of the Cutlers' Company	„ „
1783-1789	„ „	Hatter & Sword-Cutler	„ „
1788-1800	„ Robert	„ „ „	„ „
1797 <sup>1</sup> } 1811 <sup>1</sup> }	„ „	Master of the Cutlers' Company	(In 1796 also at 61 Cannon St.)

<sup>1</sup> Master of the Cutlers' Company. See *H.C.C.*, pp. 277, 278.

#### MALLET (or Malet)

Successor to Knubley, John

1800	Mallet, late Knubley	Sword-Cutler & Gun-Mkr.	7 Charing Cross
1801-1803	„ John	„ „ „	„ „

#### MAKEPEACE

1780-1786	Makepeace, Robert	Goldsmith	6 Searle St., Lincoln's Inn Fields
1787-1789	„ Robt. & Sons	„	„ „
1790-1794	Makepeace, Robt. & Thomas	Goldsmiths & Silversmiths	„ „
1795-1796	Makepeace, Robt. & Sons	„ „ „	„ „
1800	Makepeace, Robert	Goldsmith & Silversmith	„ „
1809-1817	„ & Harker	Goldsmiths & Silversmiths	„ „
1830-1840	„ Wm. & Robt. Henry	Goldsmiths & Jewellers	5 Searle St.
1841-1863	Makepeace & Walford	Goldsmiths	„ „

R. Makepeace, in 1797, sword-cutler of Viscount Duncan's presentation sword by the City of London after the Battle of Camperdown (No. 910, *N.M.M.*), and, in 1798, of Lord Nelson's presentation sword after the Battle of the Nile. (Now in the Guildhall Museum.)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>MATTHEW</b>			
1557-1558 <sup>1</sup>	Matthew, Richard	Sword-Cutler. Warden of the Cutlers' Company presents a petition to the Queen	Fleet Bridge, Parish of St. Bride, City of London
1562-1563	" "	Presents Sword of State to the City Corporation. (Still used in the Old Bailey (1950) as the Sword of Justice.)	" "
1563 <sup>2</sup>	" "	Granted a monopoly of the manufacture of knives and knife-hilts in England by Queen Elizabeth and prohibition of any foreign imports	" "
1569-1570	" "	Supplies swords and daggers to the Drapers' Company	" "
1584	" "	Takes Thomas Beckwith as apprentice	" "
1585-1590	" "	Three times Master of the Cutlers' Company	" "
1590-1591	" "	Died	" "

Succeeded by his sons Nathaniel, Paul and Richard Matthew

<sup>1</sup> *H.C.C.*, Vol. I, pp. 222, 223, 224. A long and interesting account of his services and proficiency in his craft. <sup>2</sup> *S.L.*, Book V, p. 211.

## MAYNARD

1832-1837	Maynard & Co.	Outfitters & Agents	27 Poultry
1838-1844	" Robert & Co.	" "	"
1845-1849	Maynard & Harris	Military & Naval Outfitters	"
1850-1868	" "	" "	126 Leadenhall St.
1869-1878	" Harris & Grice	" "	" "
1879-1890	Maynard, Henry & Co.	" "	" "

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>MEDLICOTT</b>			
1806-1811	Medlicott, John	Gold & Silver Laceman	17 Conduit St., Hanover Sq.
1812	" "	Gold Laceman & Sword-Cutler	154 Piccadilly
1813-1816	" J.	Gold & Silver Laceman	164 Piccadilly
1817-1820	" F. M.	Gold & Silver Lace Warehouse	" "
1821-1826	" J. M.	" " & Jeweller & Bead House	163 Piccadilly
<b>MERREDON (or Merridon)</b>			
1692	Merridon, John	Sword-Cutler. In Poll Tax Returns <sup>1</sup>	In St. Mary Abchurch, Candlewick Ward
1696	Mereden, William	Master of the Cutlers' Company	" "
1701	Meriden, J. <sup>2</sup>	Sword-Cutler	At ye Blackamoors Head under ye Royal Exchange
1708	Merredon, John <sup>3</sup>	Master of the Cutlers' Company	In St. Mary Abchurch, Candlewick Ward

<sup>1</sup> *P.E.J.* in *N. & Q.*, Vol. 178, p. 303. <sup>2</sup> *J.D.A.* Advt. for Stolen Sword in *Postman*, October 1701  
<sup>3</sup> *H.C.C.*, Vol. II, p. 277. Master of the Cutlers' Company, 1708 (Warden, 1705 and 1706).

<b>MEYER</b>			
1832-1834	Meyer & Clark	Fringe Mfrs.	22 Bedford St., Strand
1835-1838	" "	Gold Lacemen & Embroiders and Mfrs. of Trimmings	" "
1839-1840	" "	Sword-Cutlers	" "
1841-1847	" Edward Simeon	Sword-Cutler	" "
1848-1851	" & Brownsmith	Sword-Cutlers	" "

<b>MITCHELL</b>			
1770	Mitchell, V. <sup>1</sup>	Sword-Cutler	Cornhill

<sup>1</sup> *c.* 1770. Sword with a steel hilt. Reported by the late Lancelot Beck of Chiswick. *J.D.A.*

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>MOORE (a)</b>			
1813-1814	Bicknell, W. & G., and Moore, William	Army Hatters, Hosiers & Glovers to Their Majesties	1 Old Bond St.
1815-1837 <sup>1</sup>	Bicknells & Moore	" " "	" "
1838-1850	Moore, J. Late Bicknell & Moore	" " "	" "
1851	Moore, William & Co.	" " "	" "
1852	Succeeded by Christy & Co., <i>q.v.</i>		

<sup>1</sup> 1821-1836. William Moore is separately shown as Army hatter, hosier and accoutrement-maker to His Majesty, 1 Old Bond Street.

<b>MOORE (b)</b>			
1830-1831	Moore, Charles	Army Hatter & Accoutre- ment-Mkr.	39 St. James's St.
1832-1838	" & Co.	" " "	" "
1839-1845	" Charles	" " "	" "
1846-1847	" "	" " "	120 Pall Mall
1848-1849	" William	" " "	1 Old Bond St.
1850	" "	" " "	40a Rupert St., Haymarket

<b>MOORE (c)</b>			
1830-1851	Moore, Charles	Gun-Mkr.	77 St. James's St.

#### MUNSTEN

1620-1660 <sup>1</sup>	Munsten, Peter	Sword-Smith	Hounslow
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and later

From Solingen, Germany, and settled in Hounslow with other Germans

See remarks under Kennet, and Stone, Benjamin

<sup>1</sup> S.S.E., pp. 30, 31. Account of the Hounslow sword-smiths. *E.A.A.*, p. 104.

#### NEILD

1772-1775 <sup>1</sup>	Neild, William	Jeweller & Goldsmith	St. James's St.
1776-1793	" James <sup>2</sup>	" " "	4 St. James's St.
1794	" & Goldneys	" " "	" "
1795	Goldneys, late Neild	" " "	" "
		Sword-Cutler to the Prince of Wales	

See Goldneys, T. & S.

<sup>1</sup> L.G., p. 211, gives:—

1770-1794	Neild, James	Jeweller, Goldsmith & Sword-Cutler	4 St. James's St.
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(Succeeded by Goldney)

<sup>2</sup> Father of John Campden Neild, the wealthy eccentric. See *D.N.B. A.H.* in *N. & Q.*

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>NEWHAM</b>			
	Successor to Street, Thomas, <i>q.v.</i>		
1767-1776	Newham & Binham	Lacemen & Hatters	152 Next Somerset House, Strand
1777-1779	„	& Thresher Hosiers	„
1780	Succeeded by Thresher, Richard, <i>q.v.</i>		

#### NIXON (a)

1745 <sup>1</sup>	Nixon, William	Sword-Cutler	Over the Sewer, next the Church of St. Clement Danes, Strand
1752 <sup>2</sup>	„	„	„

<sup>1</sup> Rate Book. St. Clement Danes, Strand. <sup>2</sup> 1752. Galfridus—Nelson Sword at Roos Hall (Mrs. Walker Suckling).

Sir Guy Laking:—"Several weapons by Nixon in Armoury, Windsor Castle."

#### NIXON (b)

1763	Nixon, Thomas <sup>1</sup>	Laceman	At the Artichoke, near Birchin Lane, No. 60 in Lombard St.
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<sup>1</sup> S.O.L.S., p. 109.

#### NOCK

1772-1805 <sup>1</sup>	Nock, Henry <sup>2</sup>	Gun-Mkr.	10 Ludgate St. <sup>3</sup>
From 1792	„	Gun-Mkr. to His Majesty	„
1806-1823	„ Samuel	„	180 Fleet St.
1824-1852	„	Gun-Mkr. to Her Majesty	43 Regent Circus
1853-1863	„	„	116 Jermyn St.
From 1859-1863 Wallis, John, was at the same address and succeeded Nock in 1864.			
See Wallis, John			

<sup>1</sup> H.B.C.P.

1775	Nock, Henry	London
1775-1780	„ Jover & Green	„
1812 & 1825	„ Samuel	„

<sup>2</sup> For the period 1772-1805 see also Wilkinson. <sup>3</sup> In 1865 Ludgate Street renamed Ludgate Hill.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>NODES</b>			
1763 <sup>1</sup>	Nodes, John	Jeweller & Toyman	Strand, near Craven St.
1777 <sup>2</sup>	" William	Goldsmith, Jeweller & Sword-Cutler	New Bond St. near Grosvenor Sq.
1786-1794	" "	" " "	126 New Bond St.
1795-1796	" & Sydenham	" " "	" "
1797	Sydenham, J. & H., <i>q.v.</i>		

<sup>1</sup> U.D. <sup>2</sup> S.S.E., p. 122.

## OAKDEN

	Successor to Goss, Charles, <i>q.v.</i>		
1841-1846	Oakden, Charles	Sword & Dirk Mfr. Belt-Mkr.	35 Brownlow St., Drury Lane

## ODELL

1800-1803	Odell, J. & B.	Gold & Silver Lacemen	114 New Bond St.
1804	" "	" " "	85 New Bond St.
1805	" J.	Gold & Silver Laceman & Hatter	" "
1805	" B.	Gold & Silver Laceman	9 Lower Brook St.
1806-1810	" "	" " "	4 Pall Mall
1806-1809	" J.	" " "	" "
1810	" "	" " "	57 Piccadilly
1811-1817	" Bennet	" " "	17 Old Bond St.
after 1814	" "	To H.R.H. the Princess of Wales	
1818-1824	" "	Gold Lace Mfr., Embroiderer, &c. Hatter & Military Cap-Mkr.	71 & 72 Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly
1825-1828	" "	" " "	2, 72 & 73 Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly
1829-1832	" "	" " "	71 & 72 Burlington Arcade
1833-1834	" & Atherly	Gold Lace Mfrs., Embroiderers & Jewellers	71 Burlington Arcade
1835-1836	" Bennet	Sword-Cutler & Jeweller	71 & 72 Burlington Arcade
1838-1847	" & Atherly	Jewellers	71 Burlington Arcade

Succeeded by Atherly, John, *q.v.*



<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>OSBORN (and Osborne)</b>			
1803-1807	Osborn, Henry	Sword-Cutler to His Majesty	82 Pall Mall
1808-1817	„ & Gunby	Sword-Cutlers & Accoutrement-Mkrs. to H.M. & H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and to the Hon. East India Co. (after 1811—Sword Mfrs.)	„ „
1818-1819	„ „ (James Harman, agent)	„ „ „	84 Lower Thames St.
after 1819	Osborne, Henry	Sword-Mfr. & Accoutrement-Mkr to His Majesty	Bordesley, Birmingham

*See Birmingham sword-cutlers*

#### **OVEY**

1778	Ovey, Thomas	Hatter & Sword-Cutler	17 Fleet St.
1779-1799	„ „	Hatter, Hosier & Sword-Cutler (1788)	41 Fleet St.

#### **PARKER**

1761-1777	Parker & Wakelin	Jewellers & Goldsmiths	2 Panton St., Leicester Fields
Succeeded by Wakelin & Taylor, <i>q.v.</i>			

#### **PARR**

*See Adams & Parr*

#### **PENNINGTON**

1684	Pennington, Thomas	Sword-Cutler. Master of the Cutlers' Company	Langbourn Ward
1692	„ „	In Poll Tax Returns, described as Sword-Cutler	Then living in the North precinct of St. Mary Woolnoth, near S. Chase & R. Savage. <i>J.D.A. P.E.J.</i>

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
PHILLIPS			
1827-1863	Phillips, Lawrence	Sword-Cutler, Tailor & Habit-Mkr.	28 Strand
1864-1875	„ „ & Son	„ „ „	13 George St., Hanover Sq.
1876-1882	Phillips, Lawrence, D. & W.	„ „ „ & Military Outfitters	„ „
In 1883	Succeeded by Doré, James William	Tailor	
PICKETT			
	Successors to Hurt, Henry, & Chesson, Thomas, <i>q.v.</i>		
1758-1772 <sup>1</sup>	Thead & Pickett	Goldsmiths	The Golden Salmon, 32 Ludgate Hill
1758-1786	Pickett, William	Goldsmith & Jeweller	„ „
1777-1786	„ & Rundell	„ „ „	„ „
	Succeeded by Rundell & Bridge, <i>q.v.</i>		
William Pickett died 1796.			

<sup>1</sup> *L.G.*, pp. 222, 254.

#### **PILLIN (a)**

1850	Pillin, John Burgoyne & Sons	Sword-Cutlers	3 Featherstone Buildings
1854	Pillin, John B. & Sons	„ „	19 Frith St., Soho

#### **PILLIN (b)**

1840-1861	Pillin, George Alfred	Sword-Cutler	3 Poland St.
1862-	„ „ „	„ „	31 Gerrard St., Soho
In 1922 absorbed by the Wilkinson Sword Co. Ltd.			

#### **PITTER (a)**

1795-1799	Pitter, Thomas & Son	Gold & Silver Lacemen	3 Strand
1800	Pitter, T.	Gold & Silver Laceman	48 Pall Mall

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>PITTER (b)</b>			
1805-1809	Successor to Amery & Pitter, <i>q.v.</i> Pitter, John	Laceman	26 Bedford St., Covent Garden
1810-1829	„ & Fox Succeeded by Fox, B., <i>q.v.</i>	Lacemen	„ „
<b>POOLE</b>			
1810-1822	Poole, James	Tailor	Great Ormonde St.
1822-1826	„ „	Tailor & Draper	171 Regent St.
1826-1829	„ & Cooling	„ „	4 Old Burlington St.
1829-1842	„ James	„ „	„ „
			From 1835 also 32 Savile Row
1843-1847	„ James & Son	„ „	„ „
1848-1866	„ Henry & Co.	„ „	„ „
			1866-37, 38, 39 Savile Row
1867-1874	„ „ & Sons	Tailors	36 to 39 Savile Row
1875-1904 <sup>1</sup>	Poole, Henry & Co.	Tailors	37 to 39 Savile Row
1903	„ „ „	Tailors to H.M. the King	„ „
1905-1919	„ „ „	Tailors, Army, Navy & Civil Service Outfitters	„ „
1920	„ „ „	„ „ „	37 Savile Row and 3 Old Burlington St.
1930	„ „ „	Tailors to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales	„ „
1921-1946 <sup>2</sup>	„ „ „	„ „ „	37, 38, 39 Savile Row
1947-1954	„ „ „	Tailors, &c.	37, 38 Savile Row
1939	Incorporating Hill Bros., <i>q.v.</i>		

<sup>1</sup> 1887-1927 Howard Cundey, Director. <sup>2</sup> 1927-1954 S. & H. Cundey and J. A. Mead, Directors.

<b>POTTER</b>			
1808-1826	Potter, Edward	Sword-Cutler, &c.	15 Vere St., Clare Market
1827-1830	„ Thomas	Jeweller & Silversmith	„ „
1831-1833	„ Edward	Sword-Cutler	„ „

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>POTTS (a)</b>			
Before 1802	see Brander		
1802-1829	Brander & Potts	Sword-Cutlers, and Gun-Mkrs. to the Board of Ordnance & the Hon. East India Co.	Goodmans Yard, Goodmans Fields 70 Minories, (in 1828 only)
1830-1839	Potts, Thomas	" " "	" "
1840-1849	" "	" " "	Haydon Sq., Minories
1850-1852	" " Henry	Gun-Mkr. to H.M. Hon. Board of Ordnance and the Hon. East India Co., wholesale Gun, Pistol & Rifle-Mkrs. & Sword-Cutlers	" "
<b>POTTS (b)</b>			
1840-1861	Potts & Hunt	Sword-Cutlers	32 & 33 Leman St. 27 Tenter Ground, Goodmans Fields
1862-1875	" "	" "	(later) " 27 Tenter St. East
1876-1881	Hunt, Thomas	" "	" "
<b>PRATER</b>			
1781-1782	Prater, William	Army Clothier	7 Charing Cross
1784-1799	" "	Linen Draper	6 Charing Cross
1800-1806	" "	" "	" "
	& Charles		
1807-1827	Prater, William & Charles	Army Clothiers & Linen Drapers	" "
1828-1835	Prater, Charles	" " "	2 Charing Cross
1836-1849	" " & Son	" " " & Army Accoutrement-Mkrs.	" "
1850	" C. & Co.	" " "	" "
<b>PREIST (a)</b>			
1763-1772	Preist, <sup>1</sup> William & James	Goldsmiths	30 Whitecross St.
<sup>1</sup> U.D. gives:—			
1763	Preist, William	Goldsmith	Corner of Lad Lane, Wood St.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>PREIST (b)</b>			
1829-1830	Preist, William	Cutler	93 Albany St., Regents Park
<b>PRESTON (a)</b>			
1841-1848	Preston & Son	Tailors	126 New Bond St.
1849-1853	„ William & John	Tailors to H.M. & Prince Albert	„ „
1854-1856	Preston, William	„ „ „	„ „
1857-1861	„ Taylor & Forder	„ „ „	„ „
1861	Preston, Taylor & Co.	„ „ „	„ „
In 1862	Taylor, John Walker (late W. Preston), <i>q.v.</i>		
<b>PRESTON (b)</b>			
<i>See King &amp; Preston</i>			
<b>PRICE</b>			
1793-1797	Price, William	Sword-Cutler	44 Fetter Lane, Fleet St.
<b>PRITCHETT</b>			
1827-1850	Pritchett, R. Ellis	Gun-Mkr. & Sword- Cutler	59 Chamber St., Goodmans Fields
1851-1862	„ Robt. Taylor	„ „ „	86 St. James's St.
1863-1864	Pritchett, Robt. Taylor	„ „ „	4 St. James's St.
<b>PROSSER</b>			
	Successor to Cullum, Matthew, <i>q.v.</i>		
1797-1853	Prosser, John	Sword-Cutler	9 Charing Cross
1799	„ „	Sword-Cutler to the King & Royal Family	„ „
1814	„ „	„ „ „ also Army Cap and Accou- tremment-Mkr.	„ „
1827	„ „	Sword-Cutler to the King & H.R.H. the Lord High Admiral	„ „
1854-1860	„ „	Sword-Cutler to H.M.	37 Charing Cross
From 1854 at the same address as Tatham, Henry, <i>q.v.</i>			
In 1860 both firms came to an end			

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>RAVEN</b>			
1697 <sup>1</sup>	Raven, Andrew	Plateworker & Goldsmith	St. Martins le Grand, London

1706-1728<sup>1</sup>      "      "      "      "      "      "      "

<sup>1</sup> *L.G.*, p. 229. 1705-1706 Hunting sword by Andrew Raven in the collection of Mr. J. D. Aylward (1949). *S.S.E.*, Fig. 51, opp. p. 80.

## REASON

1558<sup>1</sup>      Reason, Michael      Sword-Cutler

22 Jan.

Supplied swords to the Drapers' Company for the French War and defence of Calais, August 1557-January 1558

<sup>1</sup> *H.D.C.*, Vol. II, p. 411. Appendix XXII.

## REDDELL

1807-1813	Reddell, George S.	Sword-Cutler	138 Jermyn St.
1811-1812	"      "	"      "	also 48 Piccadilly,
1814-1818	"      "	Sword-Cutler & Accoutre- ment-Mkr.	236 Piccadilly, Haymarket

## REEVES (a)

Successor to Hibberd, J., *q.v.*

1850-1861      Reeves, Charles      Sword-Cutler & Gun-Mkr.      8 Air St., Piccadilly  
This firm eventually went bankrupt, and was taken over in 1880 by Wilkinson & Son, *q.v.*

## REEVES (b)

1902-1909	Reeves, Charles & Co. Ltd.	Sword-Cutlers	18 St. Martins St., W.C.
1910-1937	Reeves, Charles & Co. Ltd.	"      "	9 West St., Golden Sq., W.
1938-1954	Reeves, Charles & Co. Ltd.	"      "	9 Newburgh St., Regent St., W.1

## RENTON

1811-1813	Renton, Fraser & Co.	Saddlers & Army Accoutrement Mfrs.	29 Coventry St. & 49 Great Pulteney St.
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Tower of London Armoury. 240, Naval Cutlass. Early nineteenth century. Renton & Frazer on blade.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>RICHARDS (a)</b>			
1771-1774	Richards, Thomas	Jeweller	114 Strand
1775-1777	" John	"	"
1778-1785	" "	Gun-Mkr. & Sword-Cutler	25 Strand
1786-1808	" "	Gun-Mkr.	54 Strand
1809-1821	" "	"	55 Strand
<b>RICHARDS (b)</b>			
1807	Richards & Hall (a)	Gun & Sword Mfrs.	39 Fish Street Hill
1808-1809	" Henry	" " "	" " "
1810-1811	" "	Gun & Patent Shot Warehouse. Gun & Sword Mfr.	125 Strand

<b>ROGERS</b>			
1840-1869	Hamburger, Rogers & Co.	Gold & Silver Lacemen, Gold Lace Mfrs. & Embroiderers to H.M. & Prince Albert. Also Army & Navy Cap & Accoutrement Mfrs.	30 King St., Covent Garden
1870	Rogers, William & John	" " "	" "
1871	Rogers, Robert & Co.	" " "	" "

In 1870 Rogers, W. & J., acquired the whole business and thereafter for nearly fifty years it was carried on as:—

1871-1917	Hamburger, Rogers & Co.	Gold & Silver Lacemen, &c. (as above)	30 King St., Covent Garden
1918	The firm became Rogers & Co. Ltd.		
1918-1941	Rogers & Co. Ltd.	Army & Navy Outfitters	8 New Burlington St.
1942-1953	" " "	Military Outfitters	57 & 58 Jermyn St.
1954	" " "	" " "	57 Jermyn St.

**ROLPH**  
See Bennett & Rolph

<b>ROMER</b>			
1776	Romer, E. <sup>1</sup>	Sword-Cutler	London

<sup>1</sup> S.S.E., p. 122.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
ROSE			
1703 <sup>1</sup>	Rose, Thomas	Sword-Cutler & Hatter	Two Golden Eagles, on Ludgate Hill

<sup>1</sup> *A.H.* in *N. & Q.*, Vol. 178, p. 390.

## ROSKELL

See Hunt & Roskell

## ROWE

1751-1752	Rowe, John <sup>1</sup>	Silversmith	London
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<sup>1</sup> *S.S.E.*, p. 64b. Fig. 36. Silver sword hilt.

## ROWLEY

1864-1865	Successor to Lilly, John, <i>q.v.</i> Rowley, Charles & Co.	Sword-Cutler & Military Accoutrement Mfr.	13 Archer St., Haymarket
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## ROWSE

1760	Rowse <sup>1</sup>	Sword-Cutler	Bond St.
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<sup>1</sup> *S.S.E.*, p. 122 and Fig. 18, p. 48c and p. 53. Blue and gold sword hilt.

## RUNDELL

1786-1787	Successor to Pickett & Rundell, Philip	Rundell, <i>q.v.</i> Goldsmith	At the Golden Sal- mon, 32 Ludgate Hill
1788-1803	„ & Bridge, John	Goldsmiths & Jewellers	„ „
1804	Rundell, Bridge & Co.	„ „ „	„ „
1805-1820	Rundell, Bridge & Rundell	„ „ „	„ „
1821-1833	Rundell, Bridge & Rundell	Jewellers & Goldsmiths	„ „
after 1825		„ „ „ to H.M. & all the „ Royal Family	
1830	Rundell, Bridge & Rundell	„ „ „	And at 75 & 76 Dean St., Soho
1834-1842	Rundell, Bridge & Co.	„ „ „	32 Ludgate Hill
	Succeeded by Storr & Mortimer		



<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<i>L.G., p. 236:—</i>			
c. 1780-1802	Rundell, Philip, & Bridge, John		
1805-1839	Rundell, Bridge & Rundell		
<i>S.S.E., p. 122:—</i>			
1790	Rundell & Bridge	Sword-Cutlers	32 Ludgate Hill

## RUSSELL

Successor to Witton, M. & I., *q.v.*

1853-1872	Russell & Allen	Silk Mercers & Lacemen	18 Old Bond St.
1873-1875	" "	" " "	18 & 19 Old Bond St.
1876-1906	" "	" " "	17, 18 & 19 Old Bond St.

## SALTER

Successor to Greensill, Joseph & Greensill, Edward, *q.v.*

1801-1829	Salter, John <sup>1</sup>	Goldsmith & Jeweller	35 Strand (to 1824)
after 1802	" "	Sword-Cutler to the Duke of Sussex	
after 1825	" "	" " "	73 Strand <sup>2</sup>
1830	" & Co.	Goldsmiths & Sword-Cutlers	"
1831-1833	" J., Widdowson <sup>3</sup> & Tate	" "	"
1834	Salter, Widdowson & Tate	" "	"
1835	Widdowson & Veale, <i>q.v.</i>	" "	"

<sup>1</sup> This was Lord Nelson's sword-cutler, and later Lord Exmouth's. In 1802 Lord Nelson left with Mr. Salter the cocked hat which he wore at the Battle of Copenhagen. This was presented in 1948 to the R.U.S.I., Whitehall. (Item 92. R.U.S.I.) <sup>2</sup> In 1822 the house was burnt down and rebuilt. See Fearn, J. G., who occupied 73 Strand 1804-1822. <sup>3</sup> Mr. Widdowson was a nephew of John Salter and entered into partnership with Mr. Veale.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>SARGANT</b>			
1835-1838	Sargant & Son	Sword-Cutlers. Sword, Gun, Pistol & Rifle Mfrs.	3 Coleman St. Bldgs. & at Birmingham City 2 Coleman St. (in 1837)
1839-1848	„ Brothers	„ „ „	2 Coleman St.
1835	„ & Son	„ „ „	And at 74 Edmund St. & Charlotte St., Birmingham

### SAVAGE

1692	Savage, Richard	In Poll Tax Returns described as Sword-Cutler	Then living in Langbourn Ward, near S. Chase and T. Pennington. <i>P.E.J.</i> and <i>J.D.A.</i>
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### SHRAPNELL

1769-1800	Shrapnell, James	Goldsmith & Jeweller	60 Charing Cross
1800	„ & Son	Goldsmiths & Jewellers	„ „
1801	„ James & Co.	„ „ „	„ „
1802-1804	Shrapnell, James	Goldsmith & Jeweller	„ „
1805-1808	„ „	„ „ „	61 Charing Cross
1809	„ „	„ „ „	60 Charing Cross

In 1769-1770 the address is given as 36 Ludgate Street

In 1794, *A.H.* gives it as 15 New Street Square, Shoe Lane. This was that of Francis Thurkle

### SILVER (a)

1809-1826	Silver, J. & J.	Laceman & Sword-Cutler	25 Bedford St., Covent Garden
1827-1830	„ J. K.	„ „ „	„ „

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>SILVER (b)</b>			
1825-1838	Silver & Co.	Outfitters, Ready-made Linen & Outfitting Warehouse	9 Cornhill (after 1830) 9 & 10 Cornhill
1839-1844	„ S. M. & Co.	„ „ „	66, 67 & 10 Cornhill <sup>1</sup>
1845-1856	„ Stephen Winkworth & Co.	„ „ „	„ „ „ „ & in Bishopsgate
1857-1875	Silver, Stephen Winkworth & Co.	Wholesale Clothiers & Outfitters. East India Agents	66 & 67 Cornhill & 3-4 Bishopsgate (Within)
1876-1898	Silver & Co. (SW)	Outfitters. Army & Navy & Colonial Agents	66 & 67 Cornhill & 5 Bishopsgate (Within)
1859-1921	„ & Benjamin Edginton	„ „ „	67 Cornhill
1922-1954	Silver & Benjamin Edginton	„ „ „	King William House, 2a Eastcheap

<sup>1</sup> Also in Liverpool.

#### SLIPPER

See Amery, Pitter & Slipper

#### SMITH (a)

1820-1835	Smith & Trimnell	Gold & Silver Lacemen	12 Piccadilly
1836-1859	„ Charles	Gold & Silver Laceman & Army Accoutrement-Mkrs.	„ „
1860-1870	„ Charles & Co.	„ „ „	5 New Burlington St.
1871-1914 after 1901	„ „ & Son	„ „ „ “By special appointment to the King”	„ „
1915-1928	„ „ „	„ „ „	6 New Burlington St.

#### SMITH (b)

Successor to King & Preston, <i>q.v.</i>			
1843	Smith, Wm. & Co.	Button and Accoutrement-Mfr. & Sword-Cutler	33 George St., Hanover Sq.
1844-1845	„ „ „	„ „ „	103 St. Martins Lane
1846	Succeeded by Doughty, Ben & Co., <i>q.v.</i>		

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>SOUTH</b>			
1621	South, Robert	Sword-Cutler	Hounslow (?)
1631-1632	" " <sup>1</sup>	Cutler to H.M. the King & to the Cutlers' Company	"

<sup>1</sup> *H.C.C.*, Vol. II, p. 3. Made sword and rapier blades for the Cutlers' Company. In 1621 one of the promoters of the small mill at Hounslow (?).

<b>SPINK</b>			
1803-1837	Spink, M., & Son	Silversmiths	2 Gracechurch St.
1838-1881	" Marshall & Son	Goldsmiths & Jewellers	" "
1882-1892	Spink & Son	Jewellers	1 & 2 Gracechurch St.
1893-1919	" " Ltd.	"	17 & 18 Piccadilly
1920-1927	" "	"	6 King St., Covent Garden
1928-1954	" "	"	5, 6 & 7 King St.
In 1805/6/7	Spink, Marshall	Silversmiths	2 Gracechurch St. & 30 Barbican

#### STALKER

See Welch & Stalker

#### STARKEY

1835-1836	Starkey, J. & Co.	Lacemen & Embroiderers	1 Spur St., Leicester Sq.
1837-1855	" Joseph	Mfrs. of Gold and Silver Lace, Epauettes, &c., for the Army, Navy, Diplo- matic & Consular Services. Accoutrement-Mkrs. and Contractors	5 Old Bond St.
1856-1858	" "	" " "	4 New Bond St.
1859-1914	" "	" " "	23 Conduit St.
1915-1918	" "	" " "	45 Conduit St.
1919-1934	" "	" " "	21 George St., Hanover Sq.
1935-1951	" "	Gold Lacemen & Embroiderers	16 & 18 Beak St., Regent St.
1952-1954	" "	" " "	135 Rye Lane, S.E. 15

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>STEVENS</b>			
1761-1776	Stevens, Abraham	Hatter & Sword-Cutler	Fleet St.
1767-1776	" "	" " "	17 Fleet St.
1777	" "	Hatter only	"
<b>STILWELL</b>			
	Successor to Tappolet, David L., <i>q.v.</i>		
1870-1887	Stilwell, Edward & Son	Gold & Silver Lacemen	6 Little Britain, E.C.
1890-1894	" " "	" " "	22 Sackville St., Piccadilly
1895 <sup>1</sup>	" " "	" " "	29 Savile Row
1896-1897	Webb & Bonella (Successor to Edward Stilwell & Son)	" " "	" "
1898-1935 <sup>2</sup>	Stilwell, Edward & Son Ltd.	Gold & Silver Lacemen & Embroiderers	" "
1936-1954	Stilwell, Edward	Navy, Army & Air Force Accoutrement-Mkrs.	18 Ramillies Place, and 6 Little Britain

See also Webb & Bonella

<sup>1</sup> In 1895 the business acquired by Webb (b) & Bonella of 4 Savile Row. The combination thenceforth carried on at 29 Savile Row, from 1898, as Stilwell, Edward & Son Ltd. <sup>2</sup> In 1898 "By Royal Appointment to Her Majesty, Gold & Silver Lacemen & Embroiderers".

## STONE

1638-1673 <sup>1</sup>	Stone, Benjamin	Sword-Cutler	Bartholomew Lane. Foundry at Hounslow Heath
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<sup>1</sup> The date when the foundry came to an end is uncertain, but it is probable that it ceased about the end of the seventeenth century.

Benjamin Stone was one of the principals of the Hounslow sword-smiths, where several famous German sword-blade makers established themselves between 1620 and 1634 and were later joined by some of the London cutlers, of whom Stone was one. The factory was well established and organised at the time of the Civil War and supplied the Parliamentary Party with a large number of swords. An account of the factory is given by Mr. Aylward, *S.S.E.*, pp. 30-31, and references to his (Stone's) activities will be found in *H.C.C.*, Vol. II, pp. 3, 4, and in *E.A.A.*, p. 104.

The Germans in the factory were Johann Kindt (John Kennet); Johannes Hoppe; Peter Munsten; Recordus Hopkins; Joseph Jenckes. Of these only Kindt is known to have become naturalised here.

## STORR (a)

See Frisbee & Storr

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
STORR (b)			
	Successors to Rundell, Bridge & Co., <i>q.v.</i>		
1825-1834	Storr & Mortimer	Goldsmiths & Jewellers	13 New Bond St.
1835-1844	" " "	Goldsmiths & Jewellers to H.M.	156 New Bond St.
	Succeeded by Mortimer & Hunt, <i>q.v.</i> , and by Hunt & Roskell, late Mortimer & Hunt		

STREET			
1724 <sup>1</sup>	Street, Thomas	Laceman	At the sign of the Peacock, next door to Somerset House, Strand
1760-1766	" "	" "	" "
1767	Succeeded by Newham & Binham, <i>q.v.</i>		

<sup>1</sup> S.O.L.S. gives 1724, Thomas Street, but he does not appear in the London Directories until 1760.

STRONGITHARM			
1799-1819	Strongitharm, John	Engraver	19 Pall Mall
1805		Seal Engraver to the Prince of Wales	
1820-1855 <sup>1</sup>	" "	" " "	1 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall

After 1855 *see* Longman, J. & R., and Strongitharm

<sup>1</sup> In 1852 entered into partnership with Longman, John & Richard, who came to 1 Waterloo Place and the joint business was carried on there under the two names.

STOWER			
1558 <sup>1</sup>	Stower, William	Sword-Cutler	
22 January	Supplied Swords to the Drapers' Company for the French War and defence of Calais.		
1557-1558.	22 January, 1558		

<sup>1</sup> *H.D.C.*, Vol. II, p. 411. Appendix XXII.

SYDENHAM			
	Successor to Nodes, Wm., <i>q.v.</i>		
1795-1796	Nodes & Sydenham	Jewellers	126 New Bond St. near Grosvenor St.
1797-1809	Sydenham, J. & H.	Goldsmiths, Jewellers & Sword-Cutlers	" "
1810-1823	" J.	" " "	" " " " " "
			133 New Bond St. (in 1812)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>TAPPOLET</b>			
1839-1887	Tappolet, David Lewis	Gold & Silver Laceman	6 Little Britain (after 1844) also at 44 Lombard St.

From 1870 Stilwell, Edward & Son, carried on the same trade at the same address and from 1888 carried on the two businesses alone.

See Stilwell, Edward & Son

### **TATHAM**

1800-1802	Tatham, Henry	Gun-Mkr. & Sword-Cutler to His Majesty	37 Charing Cross
1803-1816	" & Egg	" " "	" "
1817-1833 <sup>1</sup>	" Henry	" " "	" "
1834-1836	" " & Son	" " "	" "
		and Army Accoutrement- Mkrs.	

1837-1860 " " Jnr. " " " " "

In 1854 John Prosser joined Tatham at the above address and both firms retained their separate identities

In 1860 both firms came to an end

<sup>1</sup> 1830, Tatham, Henry, Jnr., gun-maker. 24 Pall Mall.

### **TAYLOR**

	Successor to Preston, W. & J.		
1862-1864	Taylor, John Walker	Tailor	126 New Bond St.
	Succeeded by Huntsman, Henry, <i>q.v.</i>		

### **TEED**

1797-1821 <sup>1</sup>	Teed, Richard	Jeweller & Dealer in Anti- quities. Dress-Sword-Mkr. to the Patriotic Fund	3 Lancaster Court, Strand
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Not shown earlier than 1797 in the London Directories

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Warren R. Dawson, in the *Nelson Collection at Lloyd's*, says, p. 14, footnote:—"Teed appears to have started business about 1785 as a jeweller in antiques at 3 Lancaster Court, Strand. In 1804 he became sword-maker to the Patriotic Fund, and from 1806 onwards he describes himself as "Dress-Sword Maker to the Patriotic Fund".

### **THEAD**

	Successor to Henry Hurt, <i>q.v.</i> , and Thomas Chesson, <i>q.v.</i>		
1759-1772	Thead & Pickett	Goldsmiths	At the Golden Sal- mon, 32 Ludgate Hill

Succeeded by Pickett, William, *q.v.*

<sup>1</sup> L.G., p. 254. 1759. S.O.L.S., p. 73. 1763. U.D., under "Shopkeepers".

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>THRESHER</b>			
	Successor to Newham & Thresher, <i>q.v.</i>		
1777-1779	Newham & Thresher	Hosiers	152, next Somerset House, Strand
1780-1819	Thresher, Richard	Hosier	" "
1797	" "	Hosier to His Majesty	" "
1820	" John	" " "	" "
1837	" Son, & Glenny	Hosiers to the King	" "
1852-1954	Thresher & Glenny	Hosiers, Outfitters and Shirtmakers	" "
<b>THURKLE (a)</b>			
1766	Thurkle, Francis (I)	Master of the Cutlers' Company. Sword Mfr.	15 Great New St. Square, Fetter Lane
1788-1789	" "	" " "	15 Great New St. Shoe Lane
1790	" & Son	Working Sword-Cutler	" "
1791-1801	" Francis (II)	Sword & Belt Mfrs.	" "
1795	" "	Master of the Cutlers' Company	" "
1802-1807	" George	Sword Mfr.	" "
1808-1812	" & Skinner	Sword-Cutler	" "
1813-1814	" G. M.	" "	" "
1814	" "	Master of the Cutlers' Company	" "
1815-1826	" George M.	Sword & Belt Mfr.	15 New St. Sq.
1827-1833	" Abraham	" " "	115 & 116 New St. Sq., & Dean St., Fetter Lane
1834-1835	" Benjamin	" " "	238 High Holborn
1836-1864	" "	Sword-Cutler	104 High Holborn
1864	" Edward	" "	200 High Holborn
1865-1875	" "	" "	104 High Holborn
1876-1899	" "	" "	5 Denmark St., Soho



<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
After 1899 the family business splits into two branches:			
(1) Edward Thurkle's successors. (2) George Thurkle, <i>q.v.</i>			
1900-1918	Edward Thurkle's successors	Sword-Cutlers	53 Conduit St., Bond St.
1919-1924 <sup>1</sup>	" " "	" "	60 Conduit St. (late 5 Denmark St., Soho)
1925-1934	" " "	" "	2 New Burlington St. (late Conduit St.)

Succeeded by J. R. Gaunt & Son Ltd., *q.v.*

<sup>1</sup> From this date the address is the same as J. R. Gaunt & Son Ltd. and in 1919 the title is J. R. Gaunt (late Edward Thurkle).

#### THURKLE (b)

1900-1902	Thurkle, George	Sword-Cutler	23 Lisle St.
1903-1906	" "	" "	4 High St., Blooms- bury, W.C.
1907-1912	" "	" "	21 Denmark Place, Charing Cross Rd., W.C.
1913-1919	" "	" "	149 High Holborn
1920	Absorbed by the Wilkinson Sword Company Ltd., <i>q.v.</i>		

#### TOOKEY

Successor to Constable, William, <i>q.v.</i>			
1785-1789	Constable & Tookey	Jewellers & Toymen	45 New Bond St.
1790-1794	Tookey, Thomas	" " "	" "
1795-1807	" Ann	" " "	" "
1808-1810	" William	" " "	" "
		& Pocket Book-Mkr.	
1811-1815	" "	" " "	49 New Bond St.

*A.H.* gives in *L.G.*, p. 255:—

1773-1775	Tookey, Elizabeth	Spoon-Mkr.	Silver St.
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*S.S.E.*, opp. p. 80, Fig. 49. Sword with English silver hilt and, p. 76, description.

1792-1793	Tookey, Elizabeth
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#### TOONE

1776	Toone, William <sup>1</sup>	Silversmith	London
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<sup>1</sup> *J.D.A.* possessed a sword hilt with this maker's mark, dated 1776, but he sold it as a poor piece. He cannot be traced in the London Directories.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
TURNER (a)			
1743	Walter Turner, Richard Hill & Robert Pitter	Gold Lacemen	At ye White Hart in the Strand, near Charing Cross (3 Strand)
1745-1761 <sup>1</sup>			
1762	Succeeded by Hill & Pitter, <i>q.v.</i>		
<sup>1</sup> S.O.L.S., p. 110.			

TURNER (b)  
See Kentish & Turner

# TYLER

	Successor to Lonsdale, C., <i>q.v.</i>		
1835-1845	Lonsdale & Tyler	Gold & Silver Lacemen to the King	26, Corner of Bed- ford St., Covent Garden
1846-1847	Tyler & Rogers	Gold Lacemen	" "
1848-1854	" E. & Co.	" "	" "
In 1855	Succeeded by Herbert Boys & Co., <i>q.v.</i>		

VALENTINE  
See Guthrie & Valentine

VEALE  
See Widdowson & Veale

# WAKELIN

1761-1777	Parker & Wakelin	Jewellers & Goldsmiths	2 Panton St., Leicester Fields
1778-1792	Wakelin & Taylor	" " "	" Haymarket
1793-1800	" & Gerrard	" " "	" "
1801-1809	" "	" " "	31 Panton St.
1810-1811	" William	Jeweller & Goldsmith	65 High Holborn

WALFORD  
See Makepeace & Walford

# WALLIS

	Successor to Nock, S., <i>q.v.</i>		
1859-1864	Wallis, John	Gun-Mkrs. & Sword- Cutlers	116 Jermyn St.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>WARREN</b>			
	Successor to Cripps, John, <i>q.v.</i>		
1848-1861	Warren, Thomas	Sword-Cutler & Belt-Mkr.	23 Cursitor St.
1862-1871	„ Mrs. Mary	„ „ „	„ „
<b>WEBB (a)</b>			
1804-1816	Webb, Charles	Gold & Silver Lace Mfr.	57 Piccadilly
1817-1818	„ Christopher	„ „ „	„ „
1818-1820	„ Charles	„ „ „	„ „
1821-1826	„ „	„ „ „	48 Piccadilly
1827-1833	„ Charles & Co.	„ „ „	„ „
1834-1837	„ & Son	„ „ „	41 Piccadilly
1838-1850	„ William	„ „ „	48 Piccadilly
<b>WEBB (b)</b>			
1824-1829	Webb, C. & Co.	Gold & Silver Lacemen & Embroiderers	20 Old Bond St.
1830-1837	„ & Co.	„ „ „	23 Old Bond St.
1838-1857	„ Charles	Military Warehouse, Gold Embroiderer & Laceman to the Army & Court	„ „
1858-1868	„ „ & Co.	„ „ „	„ „
1869-1887	„ & Bonella	„ „ „ Also Sash & Sword Mfrs. to H.M. & H.R.H. the Prince of Wales	„ „
1888-1895 <sup>1</sup>	„ „	„ „ „	4 Savile Row
1896-1897	„ „	„ „ „	„ „
	(Successors to Edward Stilwell & Son)		
1898-1954	Stilwell, Edward & Son, <i>q.v.</i>		29 Savile Row

<sup>1</sup> In 1895 acquired the business of Edward Stilwell & Son of 4 Savile Row, which was given up and the combined firms carried on at No. 29, after 1897, as Stilwell, Edward & Son.

<b>WELCH</b>			
	Successors to Evans and Welch, <i>q.v.</i>		
1795-1806	Welch & Stalker	Sloppers	134 Leadenhall St.
1807-1809	„ Stalker, & Welch	Sloppers & Merchants	„ „
1810-1814	Stalker & Welch	Sloppers & Merchants & East India Agents	„ „

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
1815-1818	Stalker, Welch, & Milburn	Slopsellers and Outfitters, East India Agents	134 Leadenhall St.
1819	Stalker & Welch	" " "	" "
1820-1837	A. D. Welch (Late Stalker & Welch)	" " "	" "
1838-1840	J. D. Welch	" " "	" "
The firm then came to an end			
1836, Arthur D. Welch died, and was followed by his son, James D. Welch, in 1841			

#### WELLS (a)

1761-1763	Wells, Edmund <sup>1</sup>	Hatter & Sword-Cutler	Fenchurch St.
<sup>1</sup> U.D., under "Shopkeepers".			

#### WELLS (b)

1797	Wells, J. & T.	Silversmiths & Cutlers	3 Cheltenham Place, Lambeth
1798-1799	„ I. & T.	Goldsmiths & Jewellers	101 Strand

#### WELLS (c)

1763	Wells, Joseph <sup>1</sup>	Pierced Steel Sword Hilt-Mkr.	St. John's Sq., Clerkenwell
<sup>1</sup> U.D., under "Cutlers".			
S.S.E., p. 122, also gives:—			
1763	Wells, Joseph	Pierced Steel Hilt-Mkr.	St. John's Sq., Clerkenwell

#### WESTALL

See Firmin & Westall

#### WHAWELL

1830-1833	Whawell, William	Sword Ornamenter & Sword-Cutler	13 Dean St., Fetter Lane
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#### WHITE

1780-1795	White, Jonathan	Hatter & Sword-Cutler	187 Strand
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#### WIDDOWSON

Successors to Salter, Widdowson & Tate, <i>q.v.</i>			
1835-1875	Widdowson & Veale	Goldsmiths <sup>1</sup> & Sword-Cutlers	73 Strand
1876-1909 <sup>2</sup>	" " "	" " " & Diamond Merchants	"

For notes see next page.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
1910-1920	Widdowson & Veale	Goldsmiths & Jewellers	1 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall
1921-1934	" " "	" " "	1 Albemarle St.
1935-1954	" " "	" " "	13 Dover St., W.1
<i>See Longman &amp; Strongitharm</i>			

<sup>1</sup> In 1841 to Prince Albert, Prince Consort. <sup>2</sup> In 1876 amalgamated with Longman & Strongitharm, *q.v.*, and in 1910 moved to 1 Waterloo Place, where the joint businesses were carried on.

Widdowson & Veale, who succeeded to the firm of John Salter, Lord Nelson's sword-cutlers, occupied the house at the corner of Adam Street, Strand, which was founded by Salter in 1814. In 1822 it was burnt and rebuilt, and the original design repeated. Widdowson was a nephew of John Salter and on taking over the business entered into partnership with Mr. Veale.

#### WILBRAHAM

1840-1854	Wilbraham, Joseph	Sword-Cutler	280 Strand
1855-1856	" "	"	404 Strand

#### WILDING

1789-1809	Wilding, Samuel	Laceman	186 Strand
1810-1828	" & Childe	Gold & Silver Lacemen & Sword-Cutlers	"
1829-1831	Childe, John	" " "	"

#### WILKINSON

1772-1805	Nock, Henry (& Wilkinson, James)	Gun-Mkrs.	Ludgate St.
1805-1806	Wilkinson, James	"	"
1807-1817	" "	"	12 Ludgate St. <sup>1</sup>
		By Appt. to H.M. the King	
1818-1825	" James & Son	" " "	" "
1825-1828	Wilkinson, Henry	" " "	17 Ludgate St.
1829-1837	" "	" " "	27 Pall Mall
1837-1852 <sup>2</sup>	" "	Gun-Mkrs. to H.M. the Queen	" "
1852-1889	" & Son	Gun, Sword & Rifle Mfrs. to H.M. the Queen	" "
1885	" "	Gun, Sword & Rifle Mfrs. to the Prince of Wales & T.R.H. the Dukes of Edin- burgh & Connaught	" "

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
1890-1901 <sup>3</sup>	Wilkinson Sword Co. Ltd.	Sword-Cutlers to H.M. the Queen	27 Pall Mall & Oakley Works, Chelsea
1901-1910	„ „	Sword-Cutlers to H.M. the King	27 Pall Mall & Oakley Works, Acton <sup>4</sup>
1910-1954	„ „	„ „ „	„ „

<sup>1</sup> In 1865 Ludgate Street renamed Ludgate Hill. <sup>2</sup> 1849. Henry Wilkinson started the sword business with John Latham. His first numbered blades are dated 1854. <sup>3</sup> In 1861 Henry Wilkinson died and the business remained in Mr. John Latham's hands until 1890, when Herr Kirschbaum, of Solingen, joined the firm, which then became "The Wilkinson Sword Company Ltd." 1914 The German interest sold by the British Government. <sup>4</sup> In 1953 Oakley Works renamed "Sword Works".

For the period 1772-1805 see Nock, Henry.

Between the years 1880 and 1922 Messrs. Wilkinson absorbed the following firms:—

1880 Charles Reeves, of 8 Air Street, Piccadilly, *q.v.*

1889 Robert Mole, of Birmingham, *q.v.*

1920 George Thurkle, of 149 High Holborn, *q.v.*

1922 George Pillin, of 31 Gerrard Street, Soho, *q.v.*

## WILLIAMS

	Successor to Lacy, John, <i>q.v.</i>		
1830	Gameson & Williams	Gun-Mkrs.	67 Threadneedle St.
1831-1833	„ & Co.	„	„ „
1834-1840	Williams, Joseph	„	„ „

## WILLIAMSON

1770-1771	Williamson & Son	Hosiers & Hatters	26 High Holborn, near Grays Inn
1772-1776	„ John, Sr.	Hosier, Hatter & Sword-Cutler	„ „
1772	Williamson, John Jnr.	„ „ „	41 High Holborn
1775-1780 (after 1776, junior drops out)	„ „	„ „ „	26 High Holborn
1780-1783	Williamson, J. & W.	Hosiers & Hatters	„ „
1784	„ & Hollyer	Hatters & Hosiers	„ „

S.S.E. gives:—

1790	Williamson, John	Hatter & Sword-Cutler	41 Holborn
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<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>WILSON</b>			
	Successors to Allen & Wilson		
1833-1838	Wilson & Willman	Tailors	18 Old Bond St.
1839-1844	„ Willman & Wilson	„	„ „
1845-1852	Wilson, M. & I.	„	„ „
1853	Succeeded by Russell & Allen, <i>q.v.</i>		
<b>WILTSHIRE</b>			
1794-1817	Wiltshire, Thomas	Silversmith	46 Lombard St.
1818	„ & Sons	„	„ „
1819	„ „	Goldsmiths & Silversmiths	„ „
1820-1843	„ „	„ „ „	36 Cornhill
1844	Succeeded by Barber & Smith		
<b>WITTON</b>			
1806-1843	Witton, D. W.	Merchant	63 Fenchurch St. & 2 Crosby Sq., Bishopsgate
1844-1861	„ David Wm. <sup>1</sup>	Gun-Mkr. & Sword-Cutler	21 Great St. Helens; later, 20 Great St. Helens, Bishopsgate
1862-1870	Witton, Bros.	„ „ „	„ „
<sup>1</sup> 1854. Successor to Lacy & Reynolds, <i>q.v.</i>			
<b>WOODS</b>			
1837-1840	Woods, Edmund	Sword-Cutler	10 Great Wild St., Lincoln's Inn Fields
<b>WRIGHT (a)</b>			
1800-1802	Wright, John	Sword-Cutler. Gun & Belt-Mkr.	72 St. James's St.
<b>WRIGHT (b)</b>			
1840-1857	Wright, Charles & Co.	Sword-Cutlers	1 Fenchurch St., City

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>YARDLEY (a)</b>			
1800-1809	Yardley, J. & W.	Buckle-Mkrs.	5 Thorney St., Bloomsbury
1810-1815	„ W.	Sword-Cutler	„ „
1816-1818	„ Wm. & Son	Sword-Cutler & Buckle- Mkrs.	„ „
1819-1851	Yardley, Wm.	„ „ „	„ „
<b>YARDLEY (b)</b>			
1807-1812	Yardley, John	Sword-Cutler	18 Plum Tree St., Bloomsbury
1813-1814	„ „	„ „	29 Queen St., Bloomsbury

In 1814 succeeded by Ash, John, *q.v.*, at 18 Plum Tree Street, Bloomsbury

#### **YARDLEY (c)**

*See Hill & Yardley*

#### **YONGER (and Younger)**

1660-1661	Yonger, Edward	Sword-Cutler	St. Clement Danes
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Edward Yonger appointed, by Letters Patent, 19 March, 1660-1661, damasker, furbisher, sword slipper and cutler to H.M. Charles II. He was a citizen and armourer and a member of the Armourers' Company, carrying on business in the parish of St. Clement Danes. In State Papers Domestic (Charles II), Vol. XLVIII, he petitioned for permits to three aliens of the Duchy of Berg, and another, to "work under Edward Yonger". This probably had some connection with the immigration of German sword smiths taking place at this time.

1679 Died. His widow Francisca acted as administrator of his estate

G. W. Younger, in *N. & Q.*, Vol. 189, 1943, p. 380.



## Provincial Sword-Smiths and Sword-Cutlers

### BIRMINGHAM, CHATHAM, PLYMOUTH AND DEVONPORT PORTSMOUTH AND GOSPORT

OF these cities and towns Birmingham was the only one which had sword-smiths and sword-cutlers proper, that is to say had this trade as their major business. The others had naval and military outfitters and accoutrement-makers who, in some cases, had a side-line in sword-cutlery, obtaining the blades from the blade-smiths and assembling the several parts of the sword and scabbard. Their names appear constantly on blades or scabbards, though they were not the original makers. On this account the lists include those firms whose names may be found on eighteenth and nineteenth century weapons.

The *Birmingham* list has been compiled by a member of the staff of the Reference Library through the kind interest of Mr. F. J. Patrick, F.L.A., City Librarian. The particulars have chiefly been culled from Birmingham Directories and from Aris's *Birmingham Gazette*. Grateful recognition of Mr. Patrick's help in obtaining this valuable information is here recorded.

*Portsmouth and Gosport.* This list has been compiled with the assistance of Mr. H. Sargeant, F.L.A., City Librarian and Curator, to whom cordial thanks are due for his kind interest and co-operation. Unfortunately, Portsmouth has no earlier Directory than Pigot's *National Commercial Directory*, 1830, and practically all information has been obtained from Kelly's *Directories* for Hampshire from 1855 up to the present time. With the exception of Read, who was a sword-cutler proper, Gieve's was the only firm to have a subsidiary interest in the business, which continues to-day, and many naval swords and dirks are now to be found bearing their name. Of the others, Dudley and Zachariah, goldsmiths and jewelers, were responsible for many presentation swords, and examples of their work are in several collections.

*Chatham and Plymouth.* For Chatham and Plymouth it has been found impossible to-day to compile a list similar to that for Portsmouth, despite the active assistance of Mr. I. G. R. Stacey, Borough Librarian, Chatham, and of Mr. W. Best-Harris, F.L.A., City Librarian, of Plymouth, to whom warm thanks are due for their kind interest. The earliest Directories go back to 1834 at Chatham and 1844 at Plymouth, but it is now quite impossible to pick out from long lists of

naval and military outfitters, cutlers, goldsmiths and jewellers, those firms which may have supplied swords to their customers or did subsidiary work in sword-cutlery. Of all these firms only two survive at the present time. At Chatham, Messrs. F. & H. Newcombe, 133 High Street, army and navy outfitters, who started in 1834 and, at Plymouth, Messrs. Batten, navy and army tailors, of 47 Fore Street, one of whose swords, dated 1855, is in the National Maritime Museum collection.

## BIRMINGHAM

### Sword-Smiths and Sword-Cutlers

Compiled by Miss K. E. Ferry, F.L.A.

*Birmingham Reference Library*

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>ARMFIELD</b>			
1767-1770	Armfield, Thomas	Sword-Cutler	Lower Gosty Green
1774-1775	" "	" "	Great Bow St.
1777-1788	" "	Snuffer-Mkr.	2 Duke St.
1790	" "	Steel Toy-Mkr.	St. Paul's Sq.
1797-1818	" "	Snuffer-Mkr.	" "

Obituary Notice. *Aris's Gazette*:—

Thomas Armfield. St Paul's Square, died 27 June, 1819.

### BACCHUS

1780-1781	Bacchus	Sword-hilt-Mkr.	Hill St.
1785	" William	Snuffer & Sword-hilt-Mkr.	Summer St.

### BENNET

1780	Sanders & Bennet	Sword-Cutlers	Bradford St.
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### BOULTON

1780-1790	Boulton, Matthew <sup>1</sup>	Sword-hilt-Mkr.	
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<sup>1</sup> N. & Q., 1943, p. 364-365. *J.D.A.*

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>COALES</b>			
1767-1770	Coales, Robert	Sword-Cutler & Factor	Bartholomew Row
1774-1777	Coals, Robert	Merchant	66 Chapel Row
1780-1781	Coales, Robert	Banker & Sword-Cutler	Bartholomew Row
1785-1797	" "	Banker	" "
1800-1801	Coales, Woolley & Co.	Bankers	" "

Obituary notice. *Aris's Gazette*:—

Coales, Robert, banker, died 27 January, 1804.

### COOPER

1669 (deed dated)	Cooper, John	Sword-Cutler
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### CRANE

1818	Woolley, Sargant & Crane	Sword Mfr. to the Board of Ordnance and the Hon. East India Co.	74 Edmund St.
1823-1825 <i>See also</i> Woolley	" " "	" " "	" "

### DAWES (a)

1767	Dawes, John	Sword-Cutler	High St.
1770	" " & Son	" "	25 High St.
1774-1775	" & Son	" "	"
1777	" "	" "	25 Cannon St.

Obituary Notice. *Aris's Gazette*:—

Dawes, John, sword-cutler, died 3 December, 1785.

### DAWES (b)

1774	Dawes, Samuel	Toy-Mkr.	18 Bull Ring
1777-1781	" "	Sword-Cutler	26 Cannon St.
1785-1790	" "	Sword-Cutler & Button-Mkr.	" "
1797	" " & Sons	Sword-Cutlers	Snowhill
1800-1812	Dawes, William & Samuel	Sword-Cutlers, Army Accoutrement & Gun-Mkrs.	"

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>DEAKIN</b>			
1800-1803	Woolley & Deakin	Mfr. of all kinds of Swords	Edmund St.
1808-1812	„ Deakin & Dutton	Sword (&c.) Mfrs.	„ „
1808-1812	Woolley, Deakin & Plimley	Steel Mfrs. & Wire Drawers	Deritend Mill
<i>See also</i> Woolley			
<b>DUTTON</b>			
1808-1812	Woolley, Deakin & Dutton	Sword (&c.) Mfrs.	Edmund St.
<i>See also</i> Woolley			
<b>GILL</b>			
1774-1775	Gill, Thomas	File-Cutler	95 Dale End
1777	„ „	File & Saw-Mkr.	92 Dale End
1785	„ „	Sword-Cutler to Government, the Army, the Navy, &c., real manufacturers of Swords (&c.)	Near Bartholomew's Chapel
1787-1788	„ „	As in 1785	Jennons Row and Bartholomew's Chapel
1790	„ „	„	„ „
1797-1801	„ „	Merchant, Sword-Cutler, &c.	Jennons Row
1802-1826	Thomas, James, & John Gill		

On death of John Gill in 1826 the business came to an end<sup>1</sup>

Obituary notice from *Aris's Gazette*:—

Thomas Gill, sword-manufacturer, died 29 March, 1801.

<sup>1</sup> N. & Q., Vol. 185, 1943, B.W.

## GUNBY

*See* Osborn

## HARVEY

1748	A document dated 1748 mentions a Harvey, Samuel, who rented a shop in Moor Street or Mole Street, Birmingham		
1767-1788	Harvey, Samuel	Sword-Cutler	74 High St.
1790	„ „	Mfr. of Swords	Cannon St.
1797	„ „	„ „	St. Paul's Sq.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
1800	A document listing Birmingham jury-men c. 1800 includes Samuel Harvey, sword-cutler		

Obituary notices from *Aris's Gazette*:—

1. On Tuesday night last (4 August, 1778) Samuel Harvey, snr., a very eminent sword-cutler of this town.

2. Samuel Harvey, sword-cutler, died 16 April, 1795.

3. Samuel Harvey, jnr., of Kent, son of the late Samuel Harvey, sword-cutler of this town, died 20 November, 1810.

## JARVICE

Directory:—

1767	Jarvice, Richard	Sword-Blade Mkr.	Smallbrook St.
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## MOLE (Mohll)<sup>1</sup>

1690	The Hollow Sword Blade Co. started at Newcastle and later at Shotley.		
	Mohll, Herman, one of the bladesmiths		
1703	Mohll, Herman	In trouble with the law over smuggled blades	
	" "	The Shotley works transferred to him	
(1709 Hollow Sword Blade Co. in liquidation)			
1703-1716	Mohll, Herman		Shotley Works
1716-1724	" William (son)		" "
1724-1832	Oley, Robert <sup>2</sup>	Purchases the Shotley Works	
	Succeeded by William Oley		
1832-1889	Moll, later Mole	Sword-Cutlers	Birmingham
	(In 1866 Robert Mole & Son)		
1889	Wilkinson, J. & Son, absorbed the business		

<sup>1</sup> See article *The Hollow Sword Blade Company*, by J.D.A., in *N. & Q.*, Vol. 193, Nos. 18 and 19, September 1948. <sup>2</sup> Son of Adam Oley, one of the original immigrants.

## OLEY

See Mole

## OSBORN (or Osborne)

1785-1790	Osborne, Henry	Sword-Cutler & Victualler	Brookhouse
1797	" "	Sword-Cutler	"
1800-1801	" "	" "	Bordesley
1803	" "	Sword-Cutler & Accoutre- ment Mkr. to His Majesty	"

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
1808	Osborn & Gunby	Sword-Cutlers & Accoutre- ment Mks. to H.M. & H.R.H. the Prince of Wales	Bordesley, and at 82 Pall Mall, London
1812-1818	As for 1808, but including the words "and for the Hon. the East India Co."		
1821-1825	Osborne, Henry	Mfr. & Accoutrement Mkr. to H.M. and the Hon. East India Co.	Bordesley
1839	„ Thomas	Sword-Cutler	Bordesley Mills

Obituary Notices, *Aris's Gazette*:—

Osborn, Henry, gun and sword manufacturer of Bordesley, died at Whitmore House, Small Heath,  
11 August, 1827.

Osborn, Mrs. Henry (Hannah), of Whitmore House, Small Heath, died 25 April, 1833.

## PLIMLEY

1808-1812	Woolley, Deakin & Plimley	Steel Mfrs. & Wire Drawers	Deritend Mill
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See also Woolley

## PORTER

1642-1649	Porter, Robert <sup>1</sup>	Sword-Cutler	Birmingham
1643	„ „ <sup>2</sup>	Supplied 15,000 blades to the Parliamentary forces. His blade mill subsequently destroyed by Prince Rupert	„
1686	Porter, Robert (II)	Sword-Cutler	„
1697	„ Samuel (1640-1719), son of Robert (I)		
1699-1729	„ Robert (II), witness to Deeds		

<sup>1</sup> S.S.E., p. 32. Some account of Robert Porter and his son. <sup>2</sup> N. & Q., Vol. 185, 1943, B.W.  
and A.L.R.

## SANDERS

1774-1775	Sanders, Charles	Steel Toy-Mkr.	Bradford St.
1777	„ „	Sword-Cutler	„
1780	„ & Bennet	„ „	„

Obituary notice from *Aris's Gazette*:—

Charles Sanders, sword-cutler, died 7 June, 1784.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>SARGANT</b>			
1815	Woolley & Sargent	Manufacturer of Swords	Edmund St.
1818	„ Sargent & Crane	Manufacturer to the Board of Ordnance & Hon. East India Co.	„
1823-1825	„ „ „	„ „ „	74 Edmund St.
1835-1838	Sargent & Son	Sword-Cutlers, Sword, Gun, Pistol & Rifle Mfrs.	74 Edmund St. and 3 Coleman St. Buildings, London
1839-1854	„ Brothers	„ „ „	„ „

### SHERRARD

- 1712 A document dated 1712 has mention of a churchwarden of the Birmingham parish church named John Sherrard
- 1715 10 August. There is in the Reference Library a manuscript letter of this date which contains an agreement by Ben Tanner to buy 300 swords (price 5/- each) from John Sherrard and Thomas Worley (or Wooley) sword-cutlers of Birmingham<sup>1</sup>

See also Worley, Thomas

<sup>1</sup> 1715. John Sherrard, bladesmith. S.S.E., p. 123.

### SMITH

- 1682 Smith, Francis Bladesmith  
S.S.E., p. 123

B.P.L. No mention can be found of a sword-cutler of this name. A document, dated 1685, mentions Francis Smith, a tenant in Corn Cheaping or High Street.

### THOMAS

*Directory:—*

- 1767 Thomas, John Sword-Blade Mkr. Lichfield St.

There is also a document which reveals that John Thomas, sword-blade forger, married Mary Bentley in 1765. See also S.S.E., p. 123.

### VALLANT

*From Birmingham Directories:—*

- 1767-1775 Vallant, Elias Sword-Blade Mkr. Smallbrook St.
- 1777-1781 „ „ „ „ 55 Smallbrook St.
- 1785 „ „ Sword-Blade Mkr. & Victualler 50 Smallbrook St.

Obituary notice from *Aris's Gazette:—*

Elias Vallant, died 26 February, 1788.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>WILCOX</b>			
<i>From Birmingham Directories:—</i>			
1777-1781	Wilcox, Thomas	Sword-Cutler	78 Hill St.
1785-1797	" "	Sword-Hilt Mkr.	"
1800-1808	" "	" "	71 Hill St.

Obituary notice from *Aris's Gazette*:—

Thomas Wilcox, sword-hilt maker of Hill Street, died 6 September, 1817.

## WOOLLEY

*From Birmingham Directories:—*

1785-1788	Woolley, James	Merchant & Sword Mfr.	Square
1790-1797	" " & Co.	Mfrs. of all kinds of Swords	Edmund St.
1800-1803	Woolley & Deakin	" " "	"
1808-1812	" Deakin & Dutton	Sword (&c.) Mfrs.	"
1808-1812	Woolley, Deakin & Plimley	Steel Mfrs. & Wire Drawers	Deritend Mill
1815	Woolley & Sargant	Mfr. of Swords	Edmund St.
1818	" Sargant & Crane	Sword Mfr. to the Board of Ordnance and the Hon. East India Co.	"
1823-1825	" " "	" " "	74 Edmund St.

## WORLEY (or Wooley)

1715 10 August. There is in the Reference Library a manuscript of this date, containing an agreement by Ben Tanner to buy 300 swords (price 5/- each) from John Sherrard and Thomas Worley (or Wooley) sword-cutlers of Birmingham.

*See also* Sherrard, John

1790 Wooley, Thomas Sword-Cutler<sup>1</sup>  
1798 A document of this date is signed by Thomas Wooley (witness)

<sup>1</sup> S.S.E., p. 123.

## WRIGHT

*Directories:—*

1777	Wright, William	Chape-Mkr.	15 Church St.
1780-1785	" "	"	39 Church St.

(18)—15



## CHATHAM

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>BOOTH</b>			
c. 1800 <sup>1</sup>	Booth	Sword-Cutler	Chatham

<sup>1</sup> Dress-sword with gilt metal knuckle guard and grip, of a civilian pattern, formerly possessed by Admiral John Markham (1761-1827) and still at Morland House, Westmorland.

### NEWCOMBE

1830-1847	Newcombe, F. & H.	Army & Navy Clothiers & Outfitters	High St., Chatham
to			
1954	" "	" " "	" "

## EDINBURGH

EDINBURGH can furnish a long list of sword-cutlers, but Scottish swords are nearly all military ones and it is very rare to-day to come across any naval blades by Scottish sword-smiths. The *N.M.M.*, however, possesses three swords, one naval and two military, by an Edinburgh firm and it has been considered desirable to give his career.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>HUNTER<sup>1</sup></b>			
1797-1802 <sup>2</sup>	Hunter, George	Merchant & Army Contractor	12 Parliament St.
1803-1808	" "	" "	96 South Bridge
1809-1810	" & Boyd	" "	" "
1811-1814	" George & Co.	" "	" "
1815-1822	" " "	" "	23 Princes St.

<sup>1</sup> For this information I am much indebted to Mr. James D. Boyd, F.S.A. Scot., Curator of the Dundee Public Library, Museum and Art Galleries.

<sup>2</sup> 1797. George Hunter, merchant, burgess and guildbrother in right of father, James Hunter, merchant, burgess and guildbrother, May 1797. From the Burgess Roll, Edinburgh, 1797.

Swords in the National Maritime Museum by Hunter:—

No. 5. A Master's, Midshipman's or Warrant Officer's, sword of the 1805 regulations.

Nos. 91. 1 and 91. 2. Dress-swords of Captain the Hon. Alexander Duncan, Coldstream Guards, 1797 and 1802.

## PLYMOUTH AND DEVONPORT

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>BANKS</b>			
1775-1780	Banks	Sword-Cutler	Plymouth Dock

R.U.S.I. Museum, Item 7068, Midshipman's Dirk. This is one of the earliest patterns of unofficial dirks. An exactly similar specimen, which formerly belonged to Admiral John Markham (1761-1827) when a Midshipman, is still at Morland House, Westmorland.

<b>BATTEN</b>			
1830	Batten, John	Mercer, Navy & Army Tailor	49 Fore St., Devonport
1835- <sup>1</sup>	" "	" " "	" "
1850	" & Adams	" " "	50 Fore St.
1852	" "	" " "	47 Fore St.

<sup>1</sup> N.M.M., Item 74, Dress-sword. Commissioned Naval Officer below Flag Rank.

## PORTSMOUTH, PORTSEA, LANDPORT, SOUTHSEA, GOSPORT

### Sword-Cutlers, Naval and Military Outfitters, Naval and Military Tailors, Goldsmiths and Jewellers

The majority of the firms listed below had a side-line in sword-cutlery, and jewellers assembled presentation and dress-swords

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>BAKER</b>			
1812	Baker	Sword-Cutler	High St., Portsmouth

(Presentation sword to Capt. Sir Christopher Cole, R.N.)

<b>DUDLEY</b>			
1790	Dudley	Silversmith & Jeweller	Grand Parade, Portsmouth
1805-1831	" James	" " "	79 High St., Portsmouth

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
1832-1863	Dudley, Joseph	Silversmith & Jeweller	80 High St., Portsmouth
1872	„ S. & G.	„ „ „	„ „
1881-1888	„ Samuel & Georgina	„ „ „	„ „
1889-1911	Dudley, James	„ „ „	59 Osborne Rd., Southsea
1912-1937	„ & Cox Ltd.	„ „ „	„ „

In May 1914 Mr. James Dudley died and in 1938 the business was purchased by Dimmers Ltd., 44 Palmerston Road, and the two establishments continued under one management until January 1941, when both were destroyed by enemy action.

Since the war ended the business restarted and is now being carried on as:—

1946-1954	Dimmers Ltd.	Jewellers	45 Osborne Rd., Southsea
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#### EMANUEL

1830-1854	Emanuel, Ezekiel & Emanuel	Silversmiths & Jewellers	3 Common Hard, Portsea
1855-1902	„ „ „	Goldsmiths & Jewellers (From 1855 by appointment to H.M. the Queen.)	„ „
From 1855-1879	„ „ „	„ „ „	Also at 101 High St., Portsmouth

In 1880 the High Street business was purchased by Mr. G. Dimmer, of Dimmers Ltd., who transferred it to 44 Palmerston Road. *See remarks under Dudley.*

#### FRASER & DAVIS

1863-1890	Fraser & Davis	Naval Outfitters	78 & 79 High St., Portsmouth
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#### FRISBY

1863 to	Frisby & Son	Naval & Military Outfitters	15 North Cross St., Gosport
1872-1873	„ J. E.	„ „ „	„ „

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>GALT &amp; GIEVE</b>			
1830-1854	Galt, Joseph	Tailor & Outfitter	63 High St., Portsmouth
1855-1862	„ „	Naval & Army Outfitter	111 High St.
1863-1880	„ Gieve & Co.	„ „ „	„
1881-1886	„ & Gieve	„ „ „	„
1887-1895	Gieve & Son	„ „ „	„
1896-1903	„ James & Sons	„ „ „	„
1904-1916	„ Matthews, & Seagrove Ltd.	„ „ „	110 & 111 High St., and at 22 & 23 The Hard, Portsea, and
1917-1954	Gieve's Ltd.	„ „ „	44 St. Thomas St.

Gieve's for nearly one hundred years have had their name on sword-blades and scabbards. A director, writing to the compiler of this list in 1953, wrote:—"So far as the present day is concerned you may like to know that we do still maintain a Sword Shop, although it comes within a small subsidiary Company. Nevertheless, it is almost exclusively employed in making swords for Gieves to sell, and I believe that, outside Wilkinson's, we are now about the sole source of uniform sword-making."

#### **GIBBONS**

1783	Gibbons, William	Cutler & Silversmith	Portsmouth
1790-1800	„ „	„ „ „	„
1830	„ „	Working Cutler	2 St. Mary's St., Portsmouth

See dress-sword No. 101 (1795) in the *N.M.M.*, Samuel, Viscount Hood, Admiral of the Red.

#### **GIBSON**

1830	Gibson, Joseph	Navy & Army Clothiers	67 High St., Portsmouth
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#### **GILLOTT & HASELL**

1907-1954	Gillott & Hasell	Naval & Military Outfitters	27 The Hard, Portsea
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A London firm of naval and military outfitters, established at 36 Strand in 1828, started a branch establishment at Portsmouth in 1907.

#### **GUY & EAMES**

1863-1875	Guy & Eames	Royal Navy Outfitters	49 High St., Portsmouth
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<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>HAMMOND</b>			
1790	Hammond	Mercer & Outfitter	High St., Portsmouth
<b>HIGHATT</b>			
1855-1905	Highatt, Frederick	Navy & Army Clothier & General Outfitter	70 High St., Gosport
<b>JOSEPH</b>			
1863-1865	Joseph, B. & Co.	Army & Navy Outfitters	92 & 93 Queen St., Portsea and at Landport
A London firm of army and navy outfitters which started a branch establishment at Portsmouth. London headquarters, 150 Regent Street.			
<b>LARCOM &amp; VESEY</b>			
1882-1905	Larcom & Vesey	Tailors & Outfitters	52 Queen St., Portsea. After 1887 at 51 also
<b>MATTHEWS</b>			
1845-1852	Dickenson & Matthews	Outfitters	66 Queen St., Portsea
1855-1872	Matthews, Henry	Navy & Army Tailors and General Outfitters	" "
1872-1881	" H. G. & Co.	" " "	" "
1881-1886	Matthews, & Son	" " "	" "
1887-1903	" & Co.	" " "	6 to 9 Camden Alley & 1 Wickham St., Portsea
1904	Gieve, Matthews & Seagrove	(See Gieve)	
<b>MITCHELL</b>			
1830-1851	Mitchell, William, Jr.	Tailor & Woollen Draper	32 High St., Portsmouth
1852-1854	Mitchell, Mrs. Betsy	" " "	"
1855-1858	" Henry James	Naval Outfitters & Tailors	"
<b>NECK</b>			
1830	Neck, Edmund	Tailor & Outfitter	8 & 16 Ordnance Row, Portsmouth

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>READ</b>			
1775	Read, William	Cutler	Portsmouth
1805-1850	„ John	„	15 Little Charlotte St., Portsmouth
<b>SEAGROVE</b>			
1830-1852	Seagrove, William	Tailor & Men's Mercer	28 Common Hard, Portsea
1852-1854	„ W. & E.	Tailors & Outfitters	22 & 23 Common Hard, Portsea
1855-1871	„ Edwin & William	Royal Naval & Military Outfitters	„ „
1872-1886	Seagrove, Edwin A.	Naval Outfitters	„ „
1887-1891	„ E. Augustus	„ „	„ „
1892-1903	„ & Co.	„ „	„ „
			and at 30 Pearl Buildings
1904	Gieve, Matthews & Seagrove	(See Gieve)	Commercial Rd.
<b>SILVER</b>			
1901-1953	Silver, S. W. & Co.	Naval & Military Outfitters	106 High St., Portsmouth
A London firm of naval and military outfitters which started a branch establishment at Portsmouth in 1901. London headquarters, King William House, Eastcheap, E.C.3.			
<b>SMITHERS</b>			
1830-1863	Smithers, Charles Edward	Silversmith	45 Queen St., Portsea; also at 185 Queen St.
<b>SNOW</b>			
1830-1863	Snow, James	Cutler	32 Common Hard, Portsea
<b>STEPHENS</b>			
1830	Stephens, William	Dealer in Sundries	13 Warblington St., opp. the Crown, Portsmouth

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Address</i>
<b>STONE</b>			
1873-1887	Stone, John	Naval & Military Outfitter	8 & 9 Camden Alley, Wickham St., Portsea
1887	Taken over by Matthews & Co.		
<b>TOTTERDELL</b>			
1841-1863	Totterdell, Edward & Co.	Royal Naval & Military Tailors	62 Queen St., Portsea
<b>TRAYLER</b>			
1881-1905	Trayler & Co.	Tailors & Outfitters	103 High St., Portsmouth
<b>WALTON</b>			
1852-1862	Walton, Thomas	Royal & General Outfitter	62 High St., Gosport
1863-1886	„ Mrs.	Naval Outfitter	„ „
1887-1904	„ Mrs. (Eliza)	„ „	„ „
1905-1914	„ E.	„ „	„ „
1915	„ E. & Co. (Portsmouth) Ltd.	„ „	18 Ordnance Row & Victory Road, Portsmouth
<b>WOODROW</b>			
1830-1851	Woodrow, Henry	Navy & Army Clothier	42 & 50 High St., Gosport
1852-1854	„ Henry & Alfred	„ „ „	112 High St., Gosport
1855-1856	Woodrow, & Rowe	Tailors & Outfitters	„ „
1857-1862	„ Alfred	„ „ „	„ „
1863-1865	„ & Rowe	„ „ „	61 North St., Gosport
<b>ZACHARIAH</b>			
1835-1865	Zachariah, Seriaske	Jeweller, Goldsmith & Silversmith	High St., Portsmouth

# Bill Heads and Trade Cards

## BILL HEADS

Bicknell; James & Griffith. Hosiers. At the Kings Arms. Corner of Old Bond St. Invoice to James Leigh, Esq. Bill Head. 1763. Victoria & Albert Museum	231
Firmin & Sons. Metal Button Mfrs. & Sword-Cutlers. 153 Strand. Bill Head. c. 1795-1796. By courtesy of Messrs. Firmin & Sons Ltd.	232

## TRADE CARDS

Adams; John. Hatter, Hosier, and Sword-Cutler. 146 Fleet St. Trade Card. c. 1768-1780. Victoria & Albert Museum	233
Bennett; John. Gun-Mkr. & Sword-Cutler to the Prince of Wales. 67 Thread- needle St. Trade Card. c. 1782-1802. In the Collection of Sir Ambrose Heal	234
Chesson; Thomas. Goldsmith & Silversmith. At the Golden Salmon and Pearl, Ludgate Hill. Trade Card. c. 1749-1760. Victoria & Albert Museum	235
Croucher; Nicholas. Sword-Cutler. At ye Flaming Sword. Corner of Book- sellers Row. St. Paul's Churchyard. Trade Card. c. 1700. Pepysian Library, Cambridge	236
Osborn; Henry. Sword-Cutler & Accoutrement Mkr. to H.M. the King. Bordesley, Birmingham. Trade Card. c. 1800-1807. Victoria & Albert Museum	237

## BARRETT & CORNEY'S "NELSON" INVOICE

Barrett & Corney. Gold & Silver Lacemen. 479 Strand. Headed invoice of gold lace decorations supplied to Lord Nelson 1803-1805. Now in the Nelson Museum, Monmouth	238-240
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James Leigh Esq<sup>r</sup> —

Bought of Bicknell, James & Griffith,  
the Corner of Old Bond Street, Piccadilly, London.

1763	{	6 yds white thread 4s 10	6 6	1 19 0
		6 yds 13 laces & white thread 4s 6	4 6	4 7 0
May 12		2 Green Hatters	10 6	1 1 0
		2 Silver Double (Hains) Long buttons	0	3 0
		2 Seal Buttons	0	1 0
			<u>£</u>	<u>4 11 0</u>

Recd May 27 1763 the outside  
of pair of Alb Linnen for 10 x 4 1/2  
J. Griffith

BILL HEAD

BICKNELL, JAMES & GRIFFITH

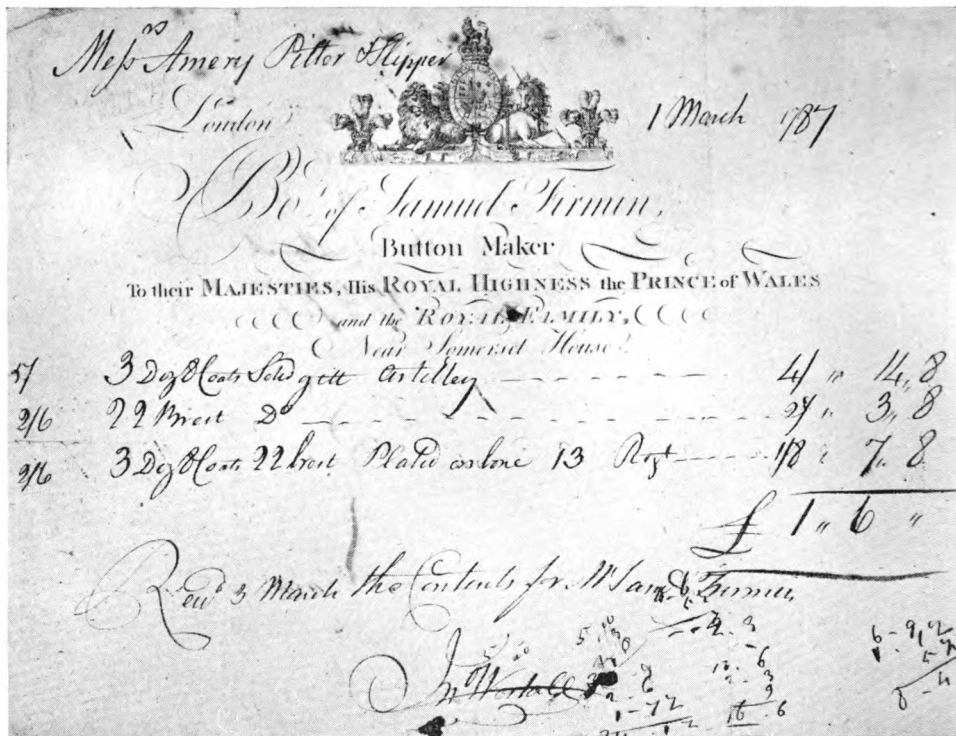
Hosiers

At the King's Arms, Corner of Old Bond Street

May, 1763

This is only a portion of the original invoice which has, in the left hand top corner, "Amery, Pitter, & Slipper". These Lace-men, q.v., must have been agents for Mr. James Leigh.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM



BILL HEAD  
 FIRMIN & SONS  
 Metal Button Manufacturers and Sword-Cutlers  
 153 Strand  
 Bill Head c. 1795/6  
 By courtesy of Messrs. Firmin & Sons Ltd



TRADE CARD  
 JOHN ADAMS  
*Hatter, Hosier & Sword-Cutler*  
 146 Fleet Street  
 c. 1768-1780

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM



TRADE CARD

JOHN BENNETT

*Gun-Maker and Sword-Cutler to the Prince of Wales*

67 Threadneedle Street

c. 1782–1802

in the Collection of SIR AMBROSE HEAL





TRADE CARD  
 THOMAS CHESSON  
*Jeweller & Goldsmith*  
 At the Golden Salmon & Pearl, Ludgate Hill  
 c. 1749–1760

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM



TRADE CARD  
**NICHOLAS CROUCHER**  
*Sword-Cutler*

At ye Flaming Sword, in St. Paul's Churchyard,  
 Corner of ye Booksellers Row, fronting Cheapside  
 c. 1690

Pepysian Collection at MAGDALENE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE



TRADE CARD

HENRY OSBORN

*Sword Cutler and Accoutrement Maker*

*To H.M. the King & H.R.H. the Duke of York*

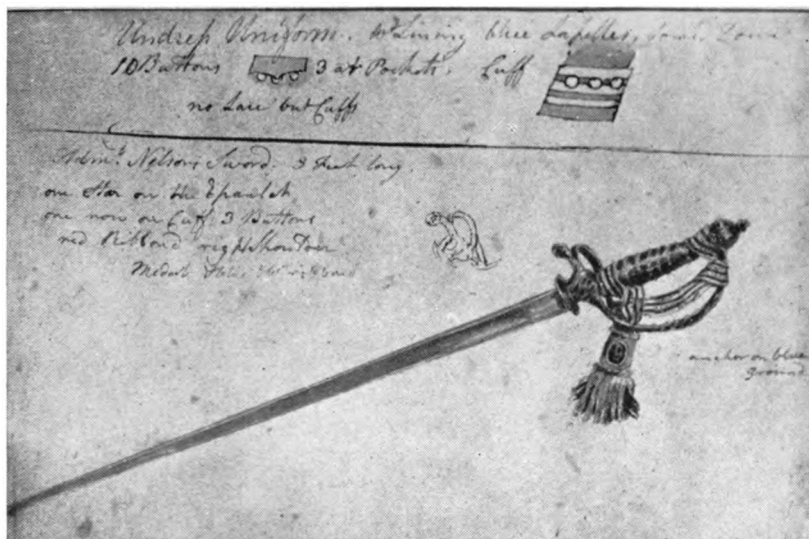
*Bordesley, Birmingham*

*c. 1800–1807*

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM







LACEMAN'S NOTES AND ILLUSTRATION OF LORD NELSON'S SWORD

## BARRETT & CORNEY'S INVOICE

THIS invoice of Barrett, Corney & Corney is of particular interest as its items comprise the gold lace decorations of four Orders of Knighthood supplied to Lord Nelson between the years 1803 and 1805. At the time these decorations were sewn on to the garments, and those mentioned are on the Admiral's uniform coats, now on view at the National Maritime Museum. It will be seen that the account was only settled by Lord Nelson on 7 September, just a week before he embarked in the *VICTORY* for the pursuit of the French fleet, which ended at Trafalgar on 21 October. The original is now in the Nelson Museum, Monmouth, and is reproduced by kind permission of the Corporation of Monmouth.

Pasted on the back of Barrett, Corney & Corney's account, on a separate sheet of paper, are some notes from a laceman's memorandum book (in all probability that of Barrett's) with coloured illustrations of Lord Nelson's coat sleeve with gold lace, and of his dress-sword, which had evidently been sent to be fitted with a new sword-knot. This must have been the sword which was in Lord Nelson's cabin at Trafalgar, with its companion, the "Kinsey" sword, now in the Nelson Museum, Monmouth (No. 390). On the arrival of the *VICTORY* at Portsmouth after Trafalgar, Captain Hardy sent these with the Admiral's uniform to Lady Hamilton at Merton. Only the latter, in a very battered condition, has survived and all trace of the former has been lost.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Visc. Nelson.

Bo<sup>t</sup> of BARRETT, CORNEY, & CORNEY.

LACEMEN & EMBROIDERERS

To their MAJESTIES, the PRINCE OF WALES.

Duke of York and Royal Family

No 479 opposite Craven Street, London.

			£	s	d.
1803.					
Oct 24	A Silver embr <sup>d</sup>	Star, order of the Bath.....	1	.	.
	An embr <sup>d</sup>	Do order of St Ferdinand .....	1	4	.
	A Do	Do order of the Crescent .....	1	.	.
1804	A Do	Do order of St Joachim .....	1	.	.
Mar 10	An embr <sup>d</sup>	Do order of the Bath .....	1	.	.
	A Do	Do order of St Ferdinand .....	1	4	.
	A Do	Do order of the Crescent .....	1	.	.
1805	A Do	Do order of St Joachim .....	1	.	.
Aug 24	An embr <sup>d</sup>	Do order of the Bath .....	1	1	.
	A Do	Do order of the Crescent .....	1	1	.
	A Do	Do order of St Ferdinand .....	1	5	.
	A Do	Do order of St Joachim .....	1	1	.
„ 28	An embr <sup>d</sup>	Do order of the Bath .....	1	1	.
	A Do	Do order of the Crescent .....	1	1	.
	A Do	Do order of St Ferdinand .....	1	5	.
	A Do	Do order of St Joachim .....	1	1	.
„ 31	An embr <sup>d</sup>	Do order of the Bath .....	1	1	.
	A Do	Do order of the Crescent .....	1	1	.
	A Do	Do order of St Ferdinand .....	1	5	.
	A Do	Do order of St Joachim .....	1	1	.

The receipt is pasted at the foot of the account

£21 12 .

Rec<sup>d</sup> Sept 7 1805 The R<sup>t</sup> Hon Lord Visc  
Nelson the Sum of Twenty One Pounds twelve  
shillings being the amount of a Bill Delivered to this  
Day. for Messrs Barrett Corney & Corney  
£21 12 - Thos Harrison

Notes on the back of the Account.

Undress Uniform W<sup>t</sup> Lining blue Lapelles sowed Down  
10 Buttons (sketch) 3 at Pockets. Cuff (sketch)  
No Lace but Cuffs.

Adml Nelsons Sword. 3 Feet long.

one star on the Epaulet

one row on Cuff 3 Buttons.

red Ribbond right Shoulder.

(In another handwriting)

Medal Blue & White ribbon.

Here is, in colour,

Lord Nelson's sword, with sword-knot.

In minute script opposite the tassel  
of the sword-knot

"Anchor on blue Ground."





